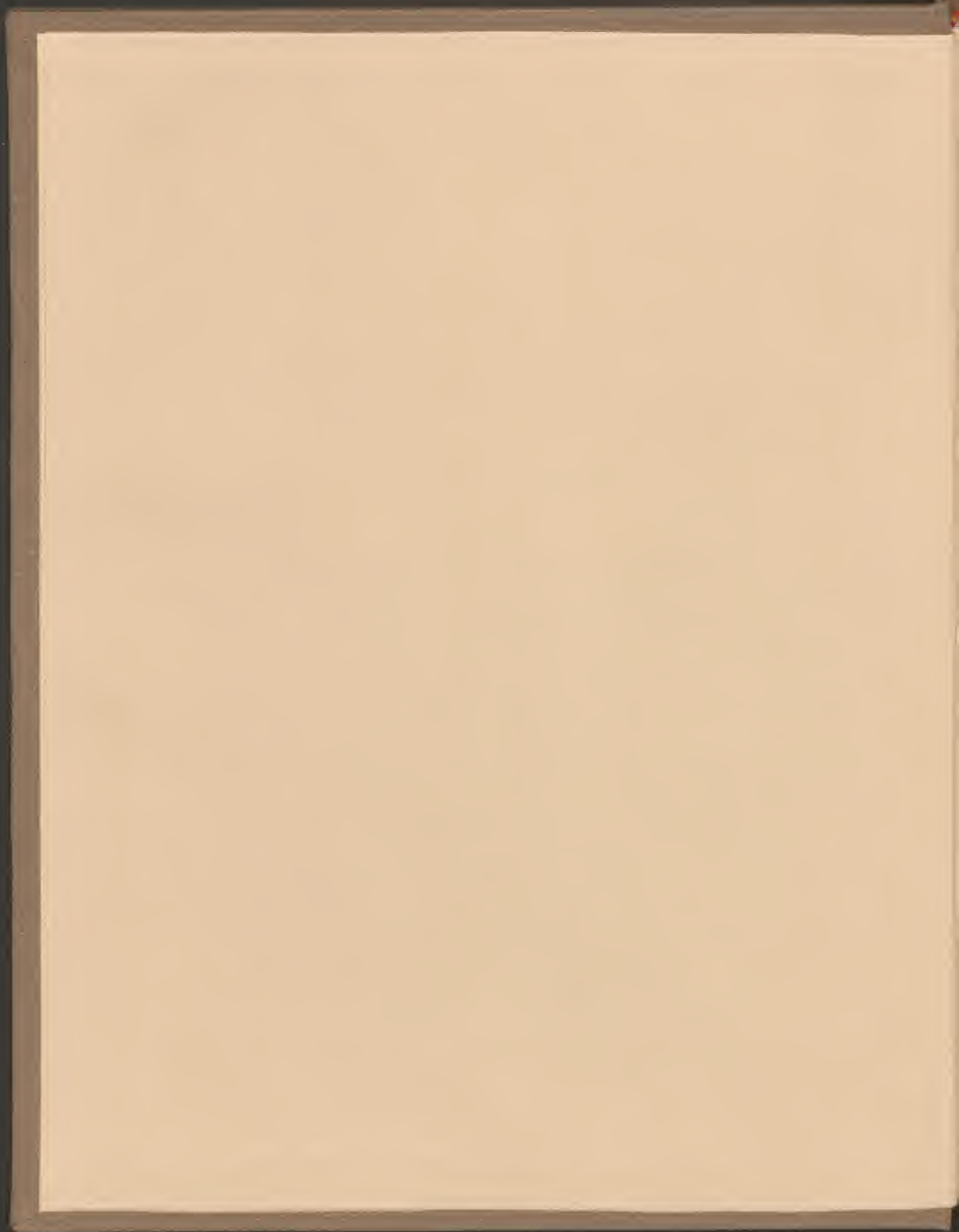


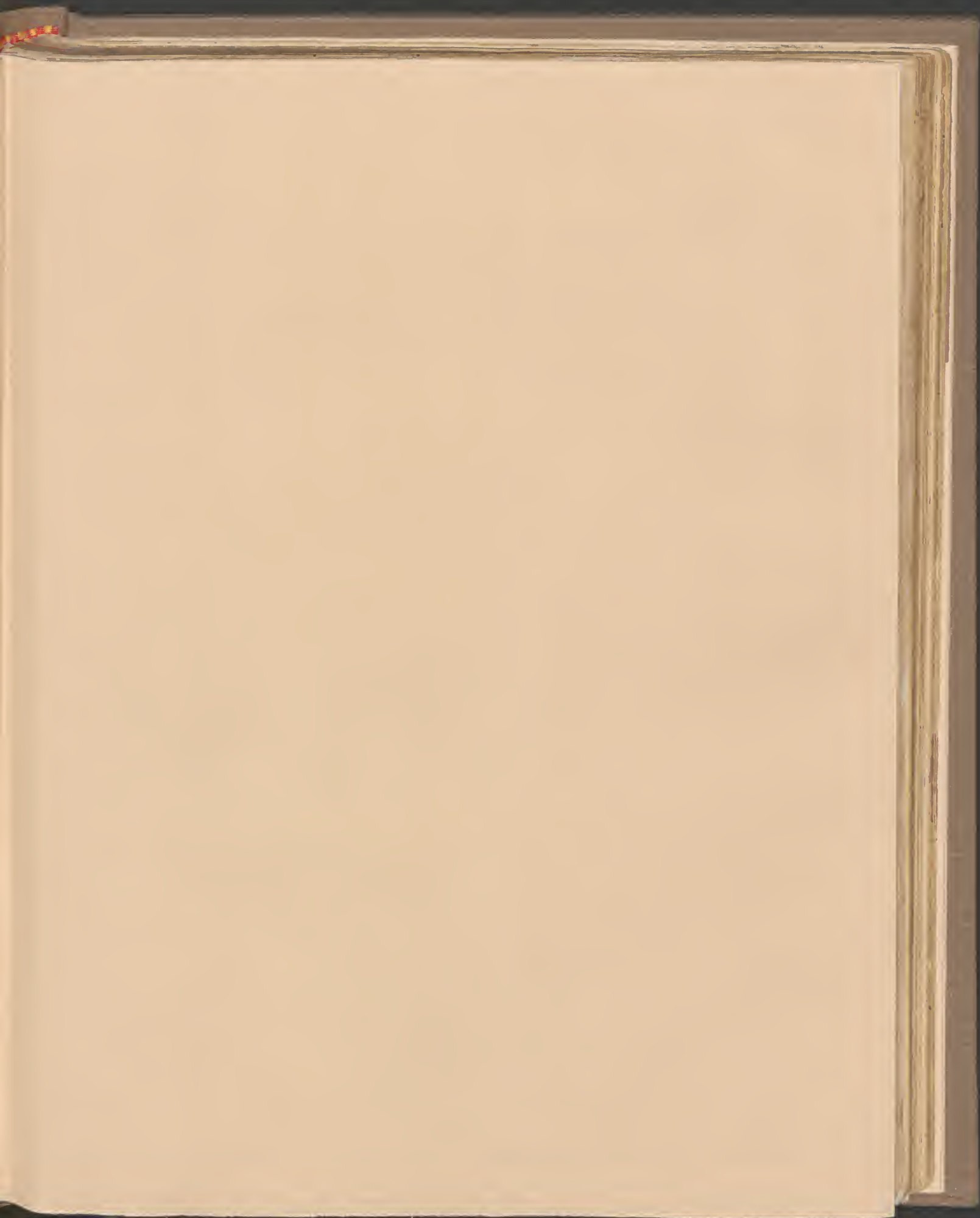


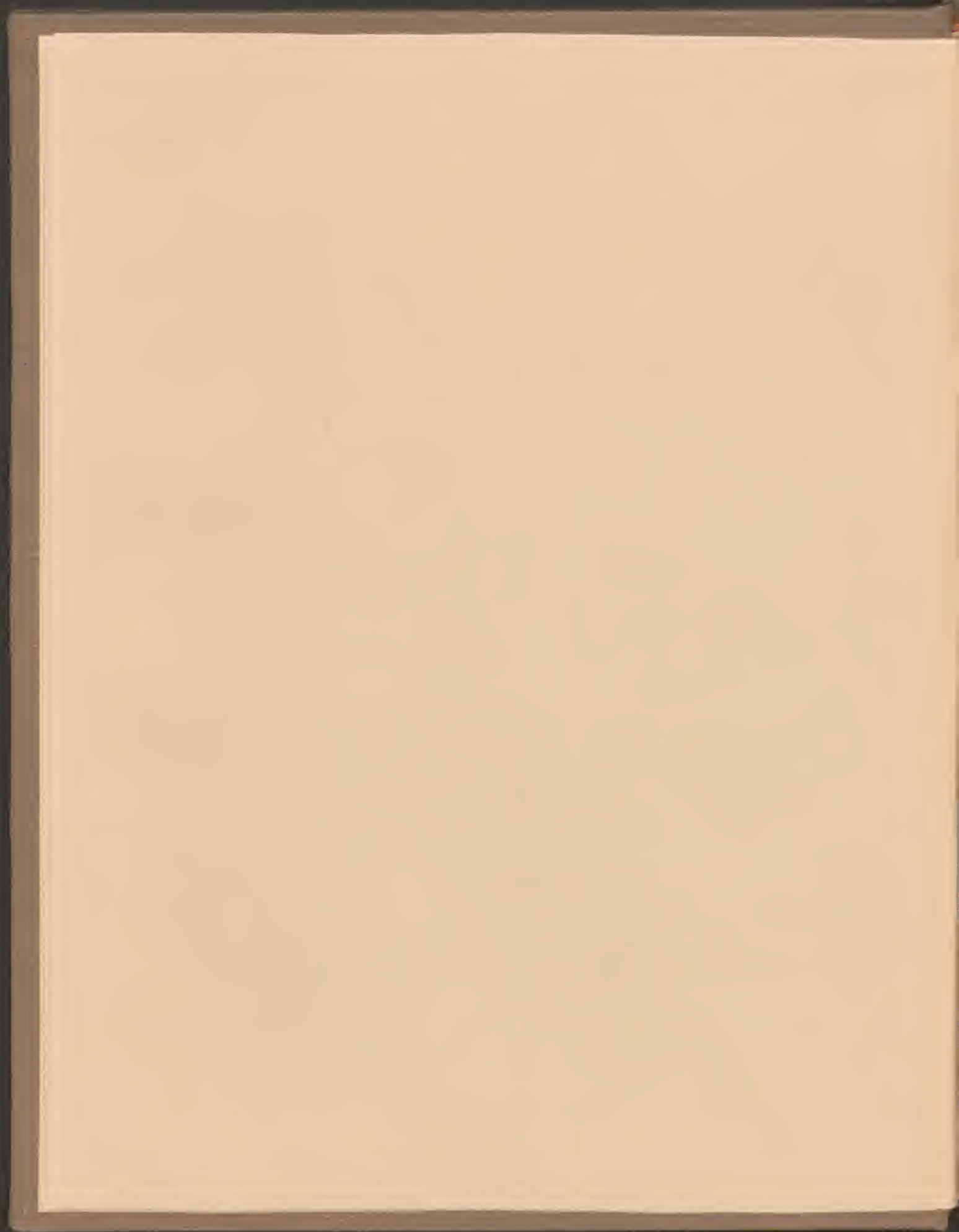
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I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the 1st inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Yours, etc.

...up to the description of the  
...in their ...  
...these eyes would have  
...the monster ...  
...to the right. ...  
...upon the ... it was ...

*Bygonia (Linn.) 1816*

... - Bartolucci an Italian Physician  
of 17<sup>th</sup> Cent then residing at Rome to bring  
before the Medical world their bloody type.  
It not the first, he is by common consent  
... the earliest writers of the  
... . Opposite opinions have been held  
by the Great lights of Medicine with regard  
to the nature of this disease. Sydenham  
... it hardly deigns to rank it with  
the name of disease, ranking it with  
... mild measles, indigestion, malaria  
... while Bartolucci thought the victims  
... entitled <sup>it</sup> to rank along as  
... Cholera, and yellow fever  
... it a name, ...  
... associated, Sydenham ...  
... simplissimus, while Bartolucci  
... of ...

... of the ...  
... its ... <sup>Township</sup> ...  
... 10 ...  
... of these ... the idea that ...  
... called ...  
... water ...  
... be called ...  
... This idea ... that ...  
... same ...  
... to ...  
... ...  
... of measles ...  
... its ...  
... now ...  
... ...  
... in the ...  
... now ...  
... catalogue of ...  
... a disease of the ...  
... attacking adults ...  
... It now ...  
... may ...  
... with ...







one alongside of each other. I think it is  
 rather curious & probable that the  
 infection, through the air, ~~but~~ it is  
 not clothing and drapery would certainly  
 change the form of disease. & medicinal  
 influences, give place to those of im-  
 provement. The ill of life & disease re-  
 sults. The diseases of cities are not those  
 of the country. The diseases of the rich are  
 not those of the poor. It is a question, in  
 my mind whether Diphtheria is not a  
 civilised Scarlatica. The Scarlatica of  
 the 17<sup>th</sup> century, or what will Scarlatica  
 be the 20<sup>th</sup>. The nature and kind will not  
 alter. We enter more minutely into a de-  
 scription of these varieties of Scarlatica.  
 will now pass on to the Causes.

Red & Rose is pre-eminently the type of  
 contagious diseases. Though Doctors may  
 differ, none they agree. Prof. Parker of the  
 University of Ber-<sup>lin</sup> has related an instance  
 which proves the intensely contagious na-  
 ture of Rose & Fever. He has a full account  
 of it in his book on the Diseases of the

...the box to see what it contained  
and finding it was the same as the clothes  
immediately closed it again. In a few days  
he was attacked by smallpox. The doctor  
on subsequent inquiry proved to be the  
man which the account had been while  
working as nurse with the box relatives and  
which had been packed up by her mother  
at Washington on even ailing. He did  
not touch the clothes and kept the box near  
by a moment, but being very near  
was compelled to bring his face close to it  
to see the contents. There had been  
no case for the disease was not  
at the time and she knew no families  
which it could have been communicated  
to her. It was the wife of an intelligent  
physician who would have noticed any  
regular case of this disease and the  
fact that the contagion was present.

...of convenience.

Incubation

An instance is recorded by Dr. ...  
his journal of a patient attacked ...  
... in this country after a ...  
... from Europe; no case ...  
... here we have at least ...  
... of incubation, how much longer before ...  
... at Europe is not recorded ...  
... of incubation ...  
... three days is then ...  
... in general about ...  
... to Europe is ...  
... the disease ...  
... 5th day ...  
... according to the ...  
... be considered the minimum ...  
... maximum of the incubative period.

Diagnosis

There are only three ...  
... his ...  
... and ...  
... distinguished by the ...



to not inflammation which is not  
in the primary infection, but is the  
the progress is then there a period  
in a great measure upon the immu-  
nity after the appearance of the eruption, and  
the appearance of the eruption, and  
and during convalescence. The skin is too  
and mucous membranes are left perma-  
nently sensitive. Ready at once to take on abnormal  
action. "Under is not more ready to react  
upon the contact with poe than some cases  
of scarlet fever during convalescence and  
is accounted to the antagonistic in-  
fluences around. The i gothic diathesis  
appears to have received a blow from  
which it is long recovering.

Pathology

This case is introduced from a  
view of the ignorance of the writer, and  
the discussion may be started, and the  
advance diminished. There are not other  
phenomena in this disease, which is the  
tendency <sup>abnormal</sup> tendency of the capillary  
system of the person is strongly



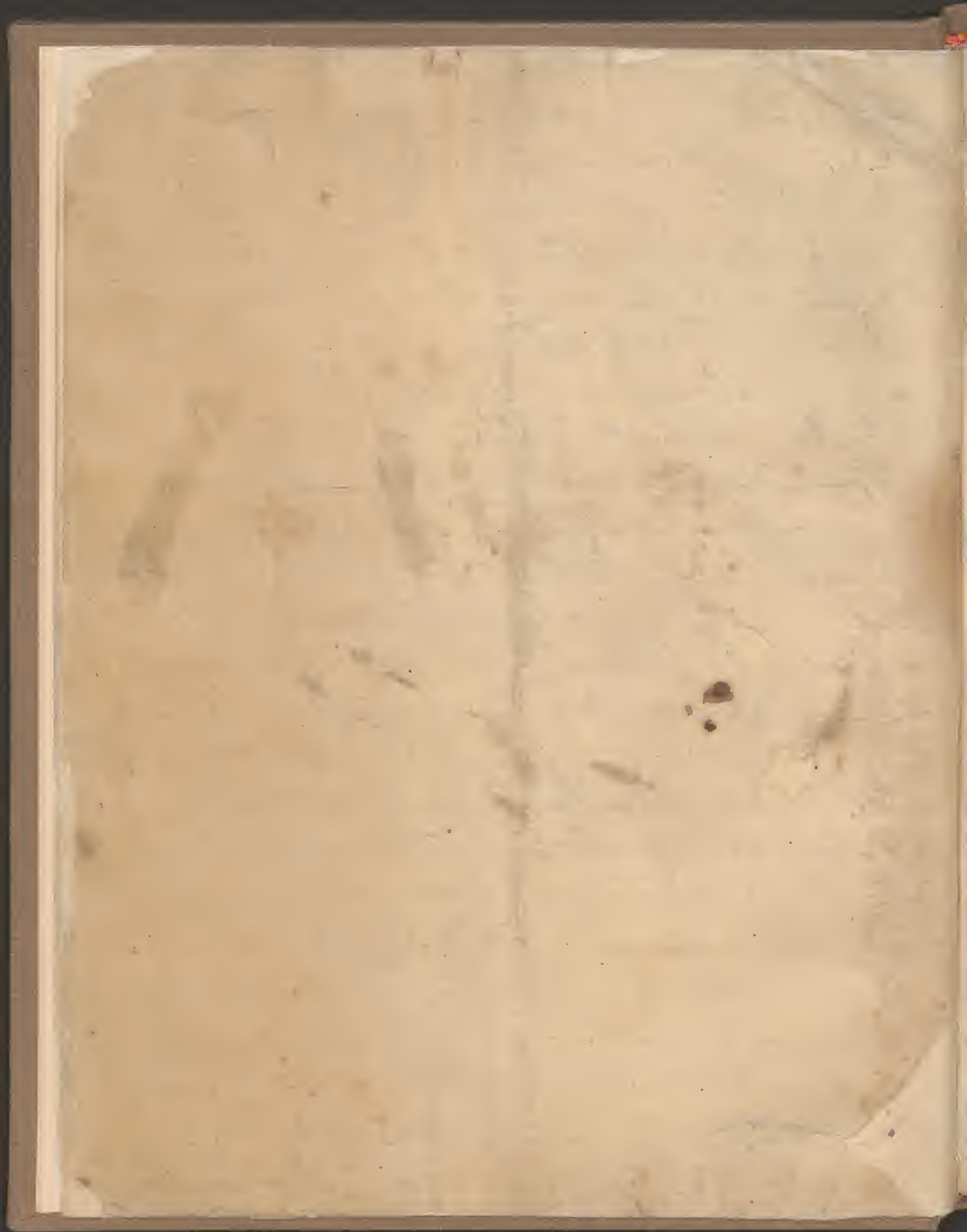


... of the ...  
 ... that if taken ...  
 ... and ...  
 ... there is little ...  
 ... with ... <sup>having</sup> ...  
 ... similar testimony ...  
 ... of Berlin and ...  
 ...  
 ... has ...  
 ... powers ...  
 ... also declare its ...  
 ... many respectable ...  
 ... this article to that ...  
 ... who cannot be ...  
 ... of an office.

But ... patience ...  
 ... to be ...  
 ... the treatment. This of course ...  
 ... except to ...  
 ... by ...  
 ... the ...  
 ... the ...  
 ... to be ...  
 ... the ...

...and taking care of my ...  
...and inflammation ...  
...to be attended to where there is a ...  
...the inflammation of any internal ...  
...again with a hard strong pulse, which ...  
...is all, <sup>the</sup> anti-phlogistic remedy ...  
...constantly in spite all the powers ...  
...that be, social, political, religious or ...  
...professional but not such professional ...  
...the main indication in all types of ...  
...causation is to bring out upon the ...  
...more the ... scarlet rash not the ...  
...purple, or bluish red but the bright ...  
...Scarlet. There is no compromise here.

I thank you gentlemen for your patience ...  
and indulgence in listening so long ...  
to this paper. I will have to ...  
...and ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...



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### THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

#### Gen. Cass' Speech on Non-Intervention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1852.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at half past 12 o'clock, the galleries being filled to overflowing, in anticipation of the expected speech from Mr. Cass upon the non-intervention resolutions. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Downs presented a petition for an appropriation in aid of a line of mail steamships between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, by the way of Tampico.

A large number of petitions were submitted. Among the rest, several, by Mr. Shields, for granting the right of way, and donations of land for railroad purposes.

Mr. Shields presented a petition from a man who had lost his coat during the fire in the Capitol, asking that he be remunerated for the loss. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Fisk presented petitions, signed by the officers of the Albany banks and the members of the New York Legislature, in favor of a mint in New York City.

Mr. Pearce, from the Ordnance Committee, reported a bill directing the payment into the treasury of all moneys collected in California by military contributions or otherwise, prior to the admission of California into the Union, with amendments.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of his opposition to the law, and of several amendments he intended to offer.

The bill making land warrants assignable, as amended by the House, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Clarke's non-intervention resolutions came up, and Mr. Cass having the floor, delivered the following speech:—

#### SPEECH OF GENERAL CASS.

Mr. President:—The subject I propose for the resolution of this Hon. Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Clark) leaves the field of discussion as broad as it could be, and that is broad enough to embrace all the questions which so strongly excite the interest of the American people at the present moment, arising out of that flagrant act of arbitrary power by which independence was wrested from Hungary, an interest rendered yet more powerful by the presence and the eloquence of that remarkable man who is now telling through our land, in burning words, the story of his country's wrongs: words that fall on ready ears and go to kindling hearts. My objections to the original proposition are not to the great truths it enunciates; truths drawn from our own State papers, of the best days of the Republic: for to their eternal justice I yield to a cheerful acquiescence; but to the narrow application it is designed to make of them. They meet, and were intended to meet the circumstances of this country, connected with our right to the new position we had assumed, as a member of the family of nations, and with occurrences which took place not long afterwards; but they went no further. The obligations, which subsequent events might impose upon us, in relation to ambitious pretensions, incompatible with the public law, and the independence of nations, they neither foresaw nor defined. And thus it is, that we must push our inquiry beyond these limits, before we reach the great question of our true duty and policy now in face of us. There is always a class of persons, sir, who believe there can be no firm views where there are no hard words, and with whom menacing language is the measure of firmness. I need not say, here, how little foundation there is for such an opinion in personal or national life. But I observe that, this standard has been applied to my substitute, in some of the Journals which have found it wanting. Mr. President, it does not comport with the character or position of the United States to deal in menaces with their equals of the world. It becomes them to express their views plainly, and with the same respect to others which they claim for themselves; and to maintain them firmly when they come to act. This substitute declares unequivocally an opinion upon a great question of public law, and there it stops, leaving it free to determine upon our course when the time comes. It makes known our deep concern at the violation of a great principle, which assertion, you all know, sir, is the usual phraseology in national communications, for conveying a marked disapprobation of any measure which is peculiarly unacceptable. It is a strong conventional condemnation of the proceedings. In the brief examination I propose to give to the subject before us, with a view to practical results, rather than to profitless speculations, I have no intention of entering into this vexed question of the law of international law, nor into the true grounds of the obligations by which civilized communities are required to submit to it. I assume at once the position of all Christian people to recognize its binding force, and to aid its operations, so far as they can decide to a universal legislative origin, as we can decide back a municipal statute to its local source. A new out of the necessity of regulating the intercourse between independent countries, in peace and war, and traces of its existence may be found in the earliest recorded annals of nations. It began by

assuaging the horrors of war, and by restraining the cruelties of barbarous conquerors: and by degrees, from a few simple maxims, it has become an elaborate system, co-extensive with civilization, and appealing, not less to the sense of interest, than to that of morality, by substituting fixed and just principles for those wayward passions, which, with all such an arbiter, would make the world but one vast theatre of carnage.

The elementary commentaries of wise and learned men, the decisions of enlightened jurists and the discussions of able statesmen have built up the system, and it is a beautiful monument of the progress and improved condition of society. For it has not been a fixed and immutable code, but has accommodated itself to the advancing opinions and necessities of the world. Few and meagre were at first its provisions, like the wants it was designed to meet. But as these increased it increased with them, till it has become one of the most useful, if not one of the proudest works of the human intellect. And let me not reproach it with inequality or imbecility, because it is not always a barrier against interest and ambition, but rather let us be thankful that it is so often appealed to and so often successful in restraining the turbulent passions of our nature. And such is the force of public opinion, in this the day of its strength, that even when the provisions of international law are evaded or neglected, its obligations are rarely, never indeed, denied; but constructions for selfish purposes are put upon it, forced and false, it is true, but a tribute to its worth, even where its injunctions are practically disregarded. It will become us and the principle of our institutions to profess our fealty to this great code of public morality, and not merely to profess it, but prove it by our acts and declarations; and labor to enforce its obligations and its observance. It is a curious subject to trace the changes it has undergone, even in very late years, almost all of which are marked by the progress of just opinions, and by innovations, honorable to the spirit of the age. It is a great engine for good, but powerless for evil; a barrier against injustice and oppression, asserting the empire of reason over that of force.

The time has come when we have as much right and as much power, to speak authoritatively on this subject, as any other nation on the face of the globe. All we want, while professing the duty of obedience, is that other nations should equally obey it. There is none so high as to be above its obligations, none so low as to be beneath its protection. We believe in the right and in the capacity of man for self-government. Not that he is everywhere prepared for institutions like ours. We know, while we regret that he is not. But we believe that he is everywhere fitted, even now, for taking some part in the administration of political affairs, greater or less, in proportion to his experience and condition, and that everywhere, with time and practice, he may improve himself and his government, till both become as free as the state of society will permit. And certainly the expression of the warm hope that this time will come, and come speedily, is consistent with every respect for other powers. We claim no right to interfere in their internal concerns. While we are firm believers in our own political faith, we enter into no crusade to establish it elsewhere. Propagandism is no part of our creed, unless it be that propagandism which works its own way by the force of example; thus, inviting the oppressed nations of the earth to do as we have done, and to be as free and happy as we are. But we cannot be indifferent to the condition of the human race, however widely scattered. A desire for its improvement, morally and materially, is a sentiment natural to man. And an American can hardly shut himself up in his own selfish egotism; thanking God, in the spirit of the Pharisee, that his country is better off than any other, and indignant to the oppression, degradation and misery which centuries of bad government have entailed upon so large a portion of the earth. Unless the many were made for the few, the governed for the governors, our sympathies should be excited, as were those of Washington, for every people suffering the banner of freedom, and a God-speed them be uttered; not only in the effort to improve their political system, but in the greater effort to maintain it, by improving the condition of the great body of those for whom governments are instituted. And may we not say, as an English Parliamentary orator said very recently for his country, "that the spirit of our country is for freedom everywhere?" And may we not echo his sentiment and declare, "that they would not rest satisfied with seeing the *ultima ratio* of European policy lodged in the bayonet of the barbarians?" Even to the most superficial observer, the signs of the times are as portentous as they are interesting. The accumulated oppressions of ages, and the capacity of endurance, stretched to its utmost tension, now meet face to face with existing power, in a struggle for life and death, and the contest will go on; though there may be brief intervals of apparent repose, still it will go on, till one or the other is finally vanquished. Why, sir, is it in human nature, is it in the ordination of a just God, that such try any as that, which recently made prisoner the mother of the illustrious exile, now exciting the sympathies of the American people, and was required by that act to have sent her to the grave, though the report, I believe, was unfounded—and such a consummation of a deed of barbarity is therefore one charge the less in the catalogue of Austrian cruelties—and such try any as that which sent his sisters to a dungeon—an Austrian

perhaps to issue from it only to find refuge in that final asylum of the oppressed, where the wrath of man comes nigh to be put out, and unmitigated despotism will be lagged behind to reveal in the wantonness of its own power and passions? No, it cannot be. The day of defeat may come and come again, but the day of victory will also come, and with it the bright day of freedom and happiness for the oppressed and down-trodden people of the Old World, here—It has been well said, that the great battle of human freedom and progress, "though baffled oft is always." The combatants, the time, the place, the rulers and the ruled may change, but the conflict, however it may be checked, will not stop until the victory is obtained. This great truth is already written, as with the finger of destiny, upon the history of our age; and the struggling efforts which are upheaving the social and political systems of the eastern continent will go on to their triumphant end. Trials and sufferings are the school of nations. Every effort is a lesson, and every defeat prepares them for a new contest, and stimulates them to greater exertions, and the very process of preparation and resistance teaches them what are their rights and how they are to be acquired and maintained.

Now, sir, what we want is, that freedom should have a fair battle field; that whenever a struggle is commenced to overthrow an arbitrary government, other despotic powers should not be permitted to take part in the contest, and with foreign bayonets decide the issue. Such is our desire, and this principle of non-interference is well-established in the code of public law. It lies at the very foundation of national independence. I need not multiply proofs or illustrations of the truth of the doctrine. It was well laid down by Mr. Roebuck, in the English House of Commons, when he said, "The important principle with which we have to deal, was that in the internal affairs of any country there should be no external force or pressure." Its recognition goes back to the time of the Romans, for we are told that when certain Carthaginians preferred charges against Hannibal, Scipio declared that the Roman Senate would not be justified in intermeddling in the affairs of Carthage.

No country denies its obligation here or elsewhere. And even while palpable violations of the principle take place, by armed intervention, to repress the efforts of freedom, they are attempted to be justified as exceptional cases, which, admitting the rule, depart from it; only in consequences of some great necessity, that universal and eternal plea of arbitrary power. When the allied nations undertook their crusade against France to put down the revolution, before the passage of the obnoxious decrees, to which I shall refer by-and-by, I presume there was not a publicist in Europe who would have hesitated to concede the general duty of non-interference, even while he defended the invasion, as a measure of self-defence, against the contagion of democratic principles. And signally was this outrage rebuked by the consequences, which for twenty years weighed upon Europe, and overshadowed it with the French power, converting its fair plains into battle fields, from Lisbon to Moscow. And thus was Poland blotted from the map of nations, while Frederick and Catherine published humiliations upon law and morality, and registered the unwelcome necessity, which the circumstances of that unhappy country imposed upon them, to annex it to the dominions of the allied powers. And three times was the world insulted by these hypocritical professions, before the whole of old Sarmatia was rescued from the danger of freedom and independence by partition and annexation.

There is one highly respectable authority, and I know of no other, Vattel, who holds, that in a state of civil war, any other power may assist the party, which it believes to be just. But it is obvious, that such a principle would open every case to direct armed intervention, at the will of any foreign government; which is only to say, such a party has justice on its side, and I will aid it. Now, sir, this doctrine is contradicted, as well by reason, as by the whole current of authorities. Wildman, one of the most recent, as well as one of the most able, commentators on the law of nations, condemns the position of Vattel, into which he says he was led by "a misconception of a passage of Grotius," and "that it is as little reconcilable with reason as it is with precedent." He examines the cases fully, and shows how erroneous is this doctrine, and thus announces the result. "But this restriction of interference in favor of the cause of justice is an absolute prohibition of interference on the part of those who have no jurisdiction to determine the justice of the cause. Hence it follows, that no foreign power has any right to interfere in the internal affairs of an independent State." I establish this doctrine of Vattel, and the Emperor Nicholas, who no doubt believes every despotic cause a just one, would have a right to send his armies everywhere, to repress the efforts of freedom.

But the cause of Hungary is strengthened, if strength were needed, by the authoritative declaration of the Emperor Nicholas, as to this very principle of non-interference, in the manifesto he issued when the Russian armies crossed the frontier. He there admits the right of "every State to arrange its own political Constitution, according to its own mind," and he admits also the duty of other powers to "refrain from interfering with any alterations of the form of government which States may think proper to make." This admission is broad enough to cover

the whole ground of national immunity, but it is accompanied with a reservation, that is the word, "That in case the reaction of revolutions near him should tend to endanger his own safety, or the political equilibrium on the frontiers of his Empire, his majesty reserved to himself a full liberty of action." But was the oracle of Delphi, but still darker is the oracle of Russian power. We have all heard of the political equilibrium of Europe, otherwise known as the balance of power, that fertile source of war and oppression. But the political equilibrium on the frontiers of the Russian Empire, is a new element in the public law of the world, and I dismiss it for the investigation of some future Grotius. As to the reaction of a revolution, as contra-distinguished from its direct action, so as to be dangerous to neighboring States, I am unable to comprehend it, and take refuge in my ignorance. I had supposed, before I saw this Imperial declaration, that the first frenzy of a revolutionary movement was always its most dangerous state, and that reaction brought with it more calmness and security. What kind of a reactive power had taken place during the brief interval, between the commencement of the Hungarian struggle and the Russian intervention, we are not told, and it would be vain to inquire. But, for myself, Sir, I am an utter unbeliever in any claim, under the law of nations, by which this right of national immunity could be limited, and where such a claim has been practically asserted, it has been so because one party was weak and the other strong. Nations, like individuals, have an indisputable right of self defence against unlawful danger; and if it should happen that one country is exposed to imminent peril from the proceeding of another, whether in a state of revolution or of internal quiescence, it has certainly the right to adopt all proper means of protection. But the dangers of opinions, or in other words, the principles upon which a government should be founded, can give no just cause of offence, unless, indeed, there is a Quixotic attempt to carry them elsewhere by direct interference. No one accuses Hungary of such folly. She had enough to do without constituting herself the armed champion of propagandism.

But, Sir, I dismiss these political subtleties, as unworthy of serious consideration, and will remark that the power which claims right to act in opposition to an acknowledged principle of public law, on the ground of a peculiar exception, should establish its case to every reasonable mind. Is the independence itself, which is sought, a just cause of offence? Surely not, for that right is conceded by the very proposition, and without it there could never be a revolution. Is just offence given by the melioration of existing institutions? It is equally certain that another power cannot object to such a change, for in that case there could be no revolution, which might not be put down by the foreigner, unless the political system of the country were stationary or retrograding, which would be utterly incompatible with every revolutionary effort. As to Hungary, the people sought independence, and they sought to introduce free institutions, though I do not understand that it was ever determined whether the government should be a constitutional Monarchy or a Republic. But the establishment of a Republican Government is compatible, not only with the public law of the world, but with the condition of Europe, where such governments have existed from the earliest ages, and some of them are yet struggling to maintain their position. Almost in the centre of Europe is the Republic of Switzerland, and the Emperor was, himself, a party to the formation of the Republic of Cracow, in contact with his own dominions; perhaps because it was a small one, which he could control at pleasure. But, Sir, it is useless to pursue this investigation. If the Russian Empire was indeed in imminent danger, from the improper conduct of the Hungarian patriots, it is for the defenders of Russian injustice to show it. What danger does the Emperor Nicholas assume to apprehend in his public appeal to the world? Why, Sir, he talks about what is now doing, and preparing in Hungary, as endangering his safety, as though the struggling revolutionists hadn't work enough to do without attacking Russia. She talks, also, about the new State being "raised on the basis of anarchy," and "imbued with that hostile spirit, which the Hungarian Chiefs have against Russia," as furnishing motives for interference to protect "his Polish and Danubian provinces from the scourge of a propagandism, which means to convulse them," &c.

But, Sir, this is not the only document which professes to make known the views of the Emperor Nicholas upon this subject. He had before, at the very commencement of the troubles in Hungary, issued a kind of appeal, or rather an announcement of his intentions, to the Russian people, in which the real spectre that haunted him is made known with unmistakeable precision, and that spectre is the SPIRIT OF LIBERTY. In this characteristic declaration, he says:—"Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier, and have spread themselves in every nation with an audacity, which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the governments. This desolating plague, at last, attacked our allies, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and today, in its blind fury, menaces our Russia, which God has confided to our care."

All this, when divested of its monarchical mysticism, and translated into the language of common sense, means, that many of the nations of Europe are calling for free institutions, with a vigor of

purpose proportioned to the high prize before them; but that God's vicergerent warns his faithful subjects against the danger of indulging in any such dreams of freedom; for if they did, they would surely awaken to their own destruction.

It is not a little curious, however, to find, that in this manifesto, explaining the views of the Russian government at that time, there is no claim whatever to arrest the revolutionary movements among the independent nations of the earth, by armed intervention. The purpose of the Emperor is avowed to be, to "encounter our enemies, from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person, we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our territory." Marching into the heart of another country, and taking part in an internal conflict there, is a new strategic operation in the defence of territorial immunity.

But I pass from these records of professions and pretensions to the simple fact, that Russia intervened by an armed force, to put down independence and free institutions in Hungary; and for no other reason, than because the emperor was determined that his people should not have the example before them of a powerful and neighboring nation acquiring freedom and independence by their own exertions.

I do not go into the history of the Hungarian effort to break the yoke of Austrian despotism. Suffice it to say, that the people of Hungary had enjoyed their nationality for a thousand years; and more recently, while acknowledging allegiance with Austria to the same common sovereign, have been connected with that country only by this mutual bond, and have been wholly separate in political rights and in the administration of government. For causes, as just as ever drove a people to arms, the people of Hungary threw off their allegiance to the Austrian Emperor, and resuming their independence, established a government of their own, and for a time maintained it successfully, and would have admitted it to the end, had not the Russian sovereign, making common cause with his Austrian brother, marched his armies across the frontier, and thus extinguished the liberties and the hopes of Hungary. And we are told by a British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his place in the House of Commons, and uncontradicted too—far different from some of the representations or rather misrepresentations made in this country—that he himself believed, from information he had received, "that in this war between Austria and Hungary, there enlisted on the side of Hungary, the hearts and souls of the whole people of that country." And well might there be this unanimity, when they had to deal with the Austrian Government, which, as an eminent English review remarks, "never swerved from its treacherous and tyrannical policy." That it adheres to the latter with unshaken tenacity, the deeds of cruelty yet going on against the unfortunate Hungarians sufficiently demonstrate. And that treachery is as active an element as ever in the administration of the Austrian Monarchy, is shown by a State paper, which a recent arrival has brought us, and which is one of the coolest examples of breach of public faith, that the world has witnessed for many an age—aye, and of contempt too, for its feelings and opinions. During the progress of the Hungarian struggle, and avowedly its aspect was most threatening, the Austrian Emperor granted a Constitution to his States to satisfy and conciliate them, by which their condition was sensibly meliorated. But the danger has passed away, and with it the sense of justice, while power has resumed its natural instincts: and the following document, issued January 1, 1852, tells the tale of treachery to the everlasting disgrace of the Austrian government.

"We, Francis Joseph, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria.—In consequence of our ordinance of the 20th of August last, our Council of Ministers, and our Council of the Empire, have applied themselves to a thorough examination of the Constitution of March 4, 1849, and seeing that it results from the deliberations which have taken place, that this Constitution is not adapted to the position of the Austrian Empire, and cannot be executed in its entire arrangements, we consider it our duty, as the sovereign, after having well considered all these reasons, to abrogate the said Constitution of March 4, 1849."

Punic faith was the by-word of antiquity for any political treachery, standing prominently forward in the history of human deception. Austrian faith will hereafter be entitled to the same unenviable distinction. "Put not your trust in princes," says the Book of Inspiration, and woe betide the people, says the book of history, whose rights depend upon the pleasure or the passions of a sovereign, instead of being dependant on their own energy and intelligence. Although in the retrospect of the Hungarian revolution our indignation is heightened by the oppression of the struggling people, and the justice of their cause, still were these doubtful, instead of being palpable to all the world, the conduct of the foreign aggressor would scarcely be the less culpable nor the less in violation of the law of nations, which says to the powers of the earth, when an internal attempt is made to change or to throw off a government: *Let the parties alone, the question belongs to them.*

Undoubtedly, in the progress of these internal contests, every nation must judge for itself when it will recognize the independence of the party claiming it; and this judgment will depend on

the circumstances of each case. In the present case, the recognition, before a new government, by the pre-existing government, was considered an act of war; and even in our own revolutionary contest, such was the view of England in relation to the conduct of France; but in this, as in many other cases, a decided melioration has taken place, and such an act now gives no just cause of offence.

Well, Russia intervened with an iron hand, and why? All the world knows it, and already history has inscribed it upon pages that neither princes nor their adherents can obliterate. If ever words were used to conceal thoughts, they are so used in Russian diplomacy. Her armies marched to crush the efforts of an oppressed people; to put down the struggles of almost despairing men, who sought, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "through blood and slaughter, their long lost freedom." They marched, not to propagate the principles of despotism, but to establish its power, and tell the bearded Muscovite that there was such a thing as liberty in the world, and men who perilled life and fortune to obtain it. Civilized man everywhere feels and knows that such were the objects; and public opinion in France, in England, and in this country, and wherever else the tongue or the press was free enough to proclaim it, has announced and condemned this flagrant usurpation, boldly conceived and executed, but hypocritically defended by false representations. Never was there a more palpable illustration of the remark of Grotius, that "Some wars are founded upon real motives, and others only upon colorable pretexts;" and especially, if he had added, some upon pretexts, without color. As I do not intend to argue with any man, who believes, after the facts I have referred to, that Russia had any other motive in this crusade than to prevent the establishment of a free government in her neighborhood, I shall assume, with every observer of her policy, that such was her reason for passing the frontier, and for restoring the Austrian sway. Here was a gross infraction of the law of nations, striking not only at personal liberty, but at public independence, and especially offensive to the free States of the world, both by the violation of a great principle, dear to them, and by the example of an armed intervention to put down all personal freedom in Hungary, and to threaten it wherever else its manifestations might be near enough to be unwelcome to the Russian Czar. Under such circumstances, what might the other nations do, but say or do, by which their opinions or intentions might be made known in this grave contest?

Was it their duty to look on, not only the witnesses of injustice, without the means of redressing it, but acquiescing by their silence in this monstrous outrage and in the pretensions which led to it, till the despotic sovereigns might interpolate this right of interference into the code of public law, and thus assume to exercise a surveillance over the other governments of the world? The system of international law would not be worth the paper on which it is written, if such examples of contempt for the feelings and rights of mankind admitted neither resistance nor remonstrance. "Concession," says Bentham, in his forcible language, "concession to notorious injustice invites fresh injustice;" and this is nowhere more true than in the career and conduct of nations. And we find that the right of independent powers to express their opinions upon grave questions of public law, when that law has been violated, has been so often and so openly exercised, that no doubt can exist of the right, and indeed of the duty of thus acting, when the nature of the circumstances require such a measure. These declarations of interest and opinion are more or less formal and imposing, depending on the magnitude of the occurrence, and the consequences involved in it. They most frequently relate to subjects directly interesting to the parties, and arising out of their intercommunication with each other; but often to questions affecting nations generally, and where the principles and the facts bear directly or in their consequences upon the welfare of the political world. Of the former, it is not necessary to speak, as they are of daily occurrence in our own history and in that of every other power. But the right to take part in the latter has been so strangely brought into question, during recent discussions in this country, that it may be well "to look to the law and the testimony." It is the interest of each nation that the rights of all should be respected, because the spectator of injustice of to day may be its victim to-morrow; and none of the barriers against ambition and tyranny can be broken down without danger to the civilized world. This danger may be greater or less, nearer or more remote, depending on the circumstances of the parties, but it exists for all, and all are, therefore, concerned in checking or averting it. If one nation issue a manifesto announcing what its co-equals believe to be a dangerous innovation in the principles of the public law, and support its declaration by its acts, or endeavor by the acts themselves to give authority to its own assumptions, is the world to look on, indignantly but silently, until precedent usurp the place of principle, and acquiescence is appealed to in support of the new pretension? There is not a civilized nation on the face of the earth which has not, time and again, given its opinion upon questions of public law in some form more or less imposing. In correspondence, in protocols, in declarations, in manifestoes, in protests, and in whatever mode national representations are made and received. Why, Sir, Lord Palmerston, directing the foreign affairs of England, upon this

set out, "I no longer... the expressions of opinion in regard to the transactions in Hungary or in other countries." He is of course alluding to the proposition, then before the House of Commons, to call for the papers in relation to the Russian intervention, with a view to the judgment of the House. But here we are told *not, taste not, handle not*, great will be the danger thereof. Sometimes the interest involved in questions like this is immediate and important; sometimes it is remote and unimportant; but in the practical relations of independent Powers great questions may exist which may affect the whole commonwealth of nations. Every power must judge for itself how far its own interest may be touched by the pretensions exercised, and what course true policy requires it should take. It is not necessary that the evil day should be upon it, before it makes known its disapprobation, for in that case aggressions would be eternal, or was the only remedy to resist them. The announcement of the objects of the quintuple treaty awakened the liveliest solicitude of the American people; and the determination to resist it to the last extremity was in no doubt, though they had then sustained no injury, as the treaty had not been ratified; and this very demonstration prevented its ratification, and saved them from a perilous contest. No man ever condemned the Executive for laying down, in an authoritative manner, his views of the laws of nations upon the subject embraced in that treaty, and denouncing pretensions equally dangerous to our rights and to our honor. It may be said, indeed, that the danger was to apprehend from such an interpolation into the true code of public law was imminent, and justified prompt and energetic measures. It was so, and we were, therefore, prepared to take far more decided steps than would be expedient in a less pressing exigency. But the principle remains the same. We proclaimed our opinion upon a great question of public law, because a principle had been advanced, incompatible with the independence of nations, and in which all were interested. And are not all interested in the great right of self-control, in the right of establishing, maintaining and changing their governments at pleasure, without the interference of any other earthly Power? It is not probable that the Russian Emperor even in his wildest dreams of unlicensed power and ambition, ever contemplated sending his Cossacks to put down free institutions among us; though he put them down in Hungary, or Hungary was within his reach and within his power. But we have a direct interest, a material interest, if you disclaim every principle of commercial intercourse, and in the prosperity and stability and independence of nations. By which the resources and commerce of a country are increased, and in the maintenance of those great principles which protect these rights.

But I agree with one of the most independent of the public men of England, (Mr. Roebuck,) that higher considerations may justly influence our actions, and that "we should not bind up all our feelings in the interchanges of commodities, or the so-called question of profit or loss. He believed there was something more in the hearts of the people than that." And his sentiment advanced by Lord Palmerston, that a great country should not "be a passive and mute spectator of everything that goes on abroad," deserves our commendation and our concurrence.

There is not a page of modern diplomatic history in which may not be read those outlines I have already referred to, of national conduct. It is a strange error seems to prevail respecting one branch of this subject, which it is necessary to examine, not from the support it derives from reason or authority, but from the confidence with which it is urged, and because, if not corrected, it may paralyze the national action in all time to come. Before, however, I divert to it, I may be permitted to say, that the discussions which have taken place here and elsewhere, throughout the country, manifest a very praiseworthy jealousy of the good faith and sound discretion of the American people. I suppose a man could hardly be found in this broad land, however sensitive he may be on the subject of our foreign policy, who is the wrath or the power of the Russian or of the Austrian Emperor, should we assume that the low placed into history—that the rights and independence of nations have been flagrantly violated in the case of Hungary, and should we dare to violate the principle of public law which ought to be respected in that unfortunate country. Well, then, we fear no such danger from abroad, where is the danger, we do fear? It is at home, sir? We cannot but say yes to that truth. The signals around us are, with unerring certainty, that the apprehensions felt and avowed, is directed, not to others, but to ourselves. One would really suppose there was imminent danger if this claim to assert an equal right to the discussion of the law of nations is once established, that this great Republic would deal with us as a child deals with a plaything, and that it would treat us with a blind hate, restrained by no consideration of duty or expediency. Let this apprehension be dismissed. This is one of the last dangers we have to fear. The honor and welfare of the country are the objects of the people, and we need not be afraid of our own just rights, lest the people should pass away since the acknowledgment of our independence, and in that time we have

tion, great or small, which can say the effect of its own moderation? So much for the effect of a public opinion upon the policy of a country. But to return to the erroneous doctrine, which has been so widely and so confidently spread, and which seeks to deter us from expressing any opinion upon the law of nations, by an apprehension of the consequences, and by which it is mentioned that in all cases where a nation makes such a declaration, it is bound to support its views by war, if these are not acquiesced in, or it will lose its own self-respect, and subject itself to the contumely of the world. There is not the least foundation in reason or authority, or precedent for such an assumption. It is as gratuitous as it is untenable. And yet this position is repeated, here and elsewhere, from one end of the country to the other, as though it were written upon every page of every treatise on the law of nations, and many a man who does not doubt our right to express an opinion upon questions of public law, as these arise in the world for consideration, doubts the expediency of exercising it, lest we should be driven to war to support it.

Mr. President, I have already said that the particular form in which a nation makes known its views, from the most common diplomatic note to the most solemn protest, neither adds to, nor takes from, its responsibility or obligation. It appears to be assumed, that there is some peculiar precious quality attached to a protest, which necessarily leads to armed action. This is not so. A public declaration, in that form, no more imposed on the nation making it, the duty of vindicating it by arms, than the every day representations which the usual diplomatic intercourse renders necessary. To be sure the proceeding is more solemn, as the subjects generally are more grave, and it goes forth to the world, under circumstances of deliberation, which give to such declarations more than a usual importance. But that they are necessarily followed by war, whenever they fall in the result, is contradicted by all this diplomatic experience of modern times. A very few references will place this subject beyond dispute.

Before I advert to them, however, let me remark, that I find a part of my task, that of establishing the point that a declaration upon questions of public law is a legitimate mode of national action, anticipated—taken out of my hands by the resolutions of the Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. Clarke,) which practically admit this right by the very enunciation of many principles of the laws of nations. And allow me further to remark, that if a protest, which is truly an act—and a solemn one too—of national intervention, as it points to a particular power and a particular measure, carry with it a necessary obligation for armed action, certainly a declaration of general principles, common to all nations, cannot impose a higher duty upon the party making it. When, however, a nation, as sometimes happens, distinctly announces in its protest, that acquiescence in its demand, or war, is the only alternative, in such a case it anticipates its course in the event of refusal, and must go on to its belated work. These hostile menaces are, however, rare. I believe that England adopted this decision step when there was reason to apprehend that some of the European continental powers contemplated aiding Spain in the subjugation of the American States, once her colonies.

And now for the precedents: In 1788 France protested against the invasion of Holland by the Austrians. Even the old monarchy then advocated the cause of national independence. But the Prussians marched on and put down the liberal party, while France abstained from any further action. In 1814, Lord Castlereagh protested, in the name of the Government, against the final extinction of so that then remained of Poland as a nation; but Poland is extinguished, or rather, I trust, the fire of liberty is only smothered there for the present, to be put out into a bright flame hereafter and England has since been inactive. In 1820, England protested against the intervention of Austria in the affairs of Naples. But this protest did not stop the Austrian army, nor did it induce England to adopt any other measure. In like manner an English protest was interposed between the French invading army and Spain in 1822, and upon that occasion England advanced, in the most explicit manner, the great doctrine of non-interference, for which we are now contending. Her Minister said, "the British Government disclaimed for itself, and denied for these Powers, the right of requiring any changes in the internal institutions of independent States, with the menace of hostile attack in case of refusal." But neither the Pyrenees nor the protest stopped the French army. It accomplished its mission, and the independence of Spain expired, as the last gun, its funeral gun, indeed, was fired from Cadiz. England left her protest upon record, but she has left no other memorial of her disapprobation.

Both England and France protested against the occupation of Cracow, but without effect and without war. So much for precedents; and many more could be found were it necessary; and now for authority. Lord Palmerston, whose experience in diplomatic questions will not be doubted, and who certainly was jealous enough of the honor of his country to take care she should not be placed in a false position, said, in the debate in the British House of Commons on the subject of the invasion of Spain, that the British government had protested against it. "But it is one thing," he continued, "to express an opinion, and another to adopt hostile proceedings to compel

the three powers to undo what they had done." But according to this new reading of the duties of nations, when England declined to prevent by arms, what she could not prevent by protest, she was faithless to her own self-assumed obligations, and was dishonored in the eyes of the world. Whether this claim of representation or remonstrance is derived, as it sometimes is, from special treaties, or at other times from general principles, its obligations and its consequences are the same, and by what act it shall be followed, or whether by any, is simply a question of expediency, involving no considerations of duty or of honor.

"Manifestoes," says Bentham, and such declarations are a kind of protest, "are in common usage. A manifesto is designed to be read, either by the subjects of the State complained of, or by other States, or by both. It is an appeal to them. It calls for their opinion." Such is the view of a man of a vigorous intellect, though with a quaint style which marred his usefulness, and who devoted a long life to all the kindred pursuits, bearing upon general as well as upon municipal law. He says that these declarations are appeals to opinion. A new school of expounders has arisen, which denounces them as appeals to force. One of the most eminent and enlightened political writers of Europe, Von Gentz, while deploring the original partition of Poland, and the absence of any opposition to that iniquitous measure, remarks, "But that no public demonstration, no energetic remonstrance, no audible disapprobation should have followed—these manifest symptoms of general relaxation and decay of strength will not escape the observation of the future historian." We cannot mistake the views of this statesman. After regretting that neither France nor England interposed efficiently to prevent this deed of shame, he regrets that no marked testimony of disapprobation was put upon record, to carry down a contemporaneous condemnation of such a flagrant outrage to future times; and this is the universal judgment of the present day.

Our own history presents a memorable example of the exercise of this right, to declare a principle of national law. Mr. Monroe's views, on a similar question, solemnly announced to Congress and the world, form a well-known part of our political history. He denied to the European powers the right to intermeddle with the new government of this hemisphere, and also the right to establish new colonies in any part of America. He did not, he could not, pledge his country to go to war to maintain this position. He wisely said nothing upon that subject, leaving to the future the duties it might bring with it. His declaration is yet upon record, neither repealed nor disavowed, but remains as the expression of the sentiments of the United States upon this subject. And though it has not been wholly efficacious, it has no doubt contributed, with other causes, to the stability of the independence of the American States, and to check the spirit of colonization. The conduct of France in the La Plata, certainly violated this principle, as the presentations of England upon the Mosquito coast yet violate them, but there has been no war to assert them. But it is easy to see, that with or without such a national declaration, our own interest would dictate to us to watch with jealousy European ambitious designs upon our government of the New World, and to meet them with firmness. I trust that England will be come sensible that she is making a dangerous experiment upon the intercourse of the two countries, and especially upon the forbearance of ours, when she pursues measures incompatible with her own conventional obligations, as well as with the principles laid down by Mr. Monroe, to which she yielded her assent. If the maintenance of national independence, on this side of the Atlantic, is dear to us, and the interest we feel in it all was us to express our opinion upon its just inviolability, I see no reason which forbids us to extend the same views elsewhere; as we have material interests, as well as natural sympathies, connected with the immunity of all nations; and the course we shall adopt is therefore a question of expediency, and not of principle. Certainly, solemn public declarations of this nature should not—would not, indeed, be often made; for their frequent occurrence would impair, if not destroy, their moral effect. They should be reserved for those extraordinary events, affecting the honor and stability of all nations, which stand prominently forward in the history of the world, characteristics indeed of the age in which they occur. Let no man therefore, object, that such a conservative remedy—for once the epithet is a just one—will lead to abuse, or will destroy itself by too frequent application. We ought neither to mistake our position, nor neglect the obligation it brings with it. We have, at length, reached the condition of one of the great powers of the earth, and yet we are but in the infancy of our career. The man yet lives who was living when a primitive forest extended from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, trodden only by the Indian, and by the animals, his co-tenants of a world of vegetation, whom God had given to him for his support. Then, a narrow strip upon the seacoast, thirteen remote and dependant colonies, and less than three millions of people, constituted what is now this vast republic, stretching across the continent, and extending almost from the northern Tropic to the Arctic Circle. And the man is now living who will live to see one hundred and fifty millions of people, free, prosperous and intelligent, swaying the destinies of this country, and exerting a mighty influence upon those of the world.

Mr. President? Is it not likely to be more beneficially exerted than the influence now exercised by the despotic powers of the earth? No one can doubt this! Why, sir, even Vattel, enlightened as he was, tells us that "the law of nations is the law of sovereigns; it is principally for them and for their ministers that it ought to be written," &c. The age has got far beyond this degrading doctrine. That law was made for the great civilized community of the world, and its obligations and its violations will be judged by this high tribunal, and its voice will become, from day to day, louder and more efficacious. Let us aid it by the expression of our views, whenever questions arise interesting to all the members of the great commonwealth of nations. There are no considerations of right or expediency to restrain us from such a course; for, as I have shown, we are just as free to act or forbear, after such a declaration, as before. But it has been asked, why proclaim your opinion, unless you mean to maintain it by the strong hand? For the same reason that countless representations and remonstrances have been made by Independent Powers, when they had reason to apprehend the adoption of measures hostile to the just principles of national intercommunication. To mark their disapprobation of the act and of the doctrine, that their silence might not be construed into acquiescence, and that when, in the mutation of political affairs, the proper time should come, they might interpose effectually, if they should desire it, and not be precluded by the success of violence nor by the lapse of time. That the power itself, contemplating the step, might pause and review its position and its pretensions, and the consequences to which it might be led; not knowing of course what measures might follow these appeals to its sense of right, should they fail to be effectual. And above all, that the public opinion of the world should be rightly instructed and brought to aid these peaceful efforts to preserve the rights of mankind. And let no man underrate the power of this mighty engine for good. It will go on, from conquering to conquer, till its influence is everywhere established and recognised. Lord Palmerston, when interrogated upon this Hungarian question in the House of Commons, and speaking upon this very point, foreshadowed the objection which meets us in this country, aye, and overwhelmed it; that there is no use in these public declarations, for they may be thrown back by an arbitrary power, which may say, using the language of that statesman, "Your opinions are but opinions, and you express them against our opinions, who have large armies at our command to back them—which are strongest, opinions or armies?" "Sir," he continues, and I recommend the noble sentiment to all who doubt the progress of the age, "Sir, my answer is, opinions are stronger than armies. Opinions, if they are founded in truth and justice, will in the end prevail against the bayonets of infantry, the fire of artillery, and the charges of cavalry." And he adds, "that armed with opinion, if that opinion is pronounced with truth and justice, we (the people of the United States as well as the people of England) are indeed strong, and in the end likely to make our opinions prevail." Such sentiments as these, uttered in such a place, were not less honorable to the speaker than to the administration, whose organ he was. And who can say how often the designs of ambition and injustice have been stayed or abandoned by energetic representation, and by the manifestations of public disapprobation? I have referred to some cases where they failed, but the class of those where they have been successful is vastly more numerous; a tribute to the efficacy of amicable representations, and an encouragement to make them. It has been said in condemnation or in reproach of the effort, that there are many other suffering people and violated principles calling equally for the assertion of this right; and why, it is asked sneeringly, if not triumphantly, why do you not extend your regards and your action to all such cases? And as that is impossible, with any useful result, as every one knows, we are therefore to sit still and do nothing, because we cannot do everything. Such is no dictate of wisdom or duty, either in political or ethical philosophy. The prudent statesman looks to what is practicable, as well as what is right. The principle embodied in the substitute is general, and applies to all cases of armed intervention in the internal affairs of other countries; and if our discussions and our immediate action have reference to the attack upon Hungary, the reason is obvious and justifiable. There are conditions of the public mind, arising out of passing events, favorable to the consideration of particular questions, while others are cast into the shade, and command no attention. The former is the state of things in relation to Hungary—to her rights and her wrongs—and the principles thus brought up are attracting the attention of the world, and are discussed in conversation, in legislative assemblies, in the public journals, and in diplomatic correspondence, and they thus commend themselves to general consideration. And the facts have been of a nature to impart deep interest to the whole subject; and, without some degree of interest, they were vain to endeavor to engage the public attention.

Mr. President, what earthly tribunal has a better right than the Congress of the American people to pronounce the opinion of the people upon such subjects? I do not speak, lest I should be accused of patriotic exaggeration, of those qualities, intellectual and moral, which are found here, and which are essential to a sound decision; but I speak of its representative capacity, as the depository of much of the power of a people, whose interest and feelings are immediately concerned with the broadest

principles of freedom and independence. Other legislatures do not hesitate to speak out boldly and firmly. For several years, the Chamber of Deputies of France remonstrated, in their annual speech from the throne, against the annihilation of Poland, and in 1840 in this emphatic language:

"In all the questions that divide the world, France invokes but justice; she demands only the respect due to all rights. Can she cease to recall to Europe those of the ancient Polish nation, and the guarantees that repeated treaties gave to a generous people, whose misfortune time seems only to aggravate."

It is well understood that the government of Louis Philippe was opposed to these declarations, and that they gave serious offence to the Russian Emperor, who recalled his ambassador from the French court. But no counsels of timidity prevailed with the members of the Chamber. They put their remonstrance into the most solemn form, and spread it on record before the world, unawed by apprehensions like those which there seems to be a systematic effort to excite in the hearts of the American people. But it cannot be done, Mr. President. You may persuade and convince our countrymen, but it is out of the power of mortal man to drive them from the maintenance of their rights, by any consideration connected with the danger of their assertion.

When I hear a good deal that is said at this day, I become more and more convinced that the men of the Revolution were peculiarly fitted for the work of the Revolution. They sought security and justice, not in precedent, but in principles; and well is it that they did so, for the history of the world is filled with precedents of tyranny and oppression, while it does not contain a single example of a government like ours. Its establishment is a tribute due to wisdom, patriotism, and valor, not to antiquated notions, with nothing to recommend them but their age. I believe if we had the work of the revolution and of the formation of a government thrown upon us, we should not do half as well as our fathers did.

The English House of Commons have, in different ways, and upon many occasions, expressed their opinions upon questions of international law, by direct addresses to the Crown, or by votes upon the conduct of ministers; and it will be a new doctrine there, that such proceedings give just cause of offence to other powers, or that they necessarily commit a nation to support them by war, when they fail, as a remedy of peace. I shall not turn over the pages of English Parliamentary History to seek examples of this nature, for they are familiar to all who are conversant with the British political annals. But there was a declaration made by Lord Palmerston, upon one of these occasions, so just in itself, and so applicable to this country, that I am tempted to refer to it, and commend it to the attention of all those who desire to inculcate the doctrine, that we ought to live in a state of Chinese isolation from the political affairs of the world, indifferent to events, and to their effects upon the welfare of mankind. The British Secretary of State measured the duty of his country by a far higher standard. "He was not prepared," he said, "to admit that the independence of constitutional states, whether they were powerful, like France or the United States, or of less relative political importance, such as the minor States of Germany, ever could be a matter of indifference to the British Parliament, or, he should hope, to the British public. Constitutional states he considered to be the natural allies of this country; and whoever might be in office, conducting the affairs of Great Britain, he was persuaded that no English Ministry would perform its duty, if it were inattentive to the interests of such States." As to the feeling of the British Parliament and public, Lord Palmerston speaks as one having authority, but as to the people of the United States, no authority is necessary to speak for them, because their feelings are open to all the world. And is the American Congress the only free Legislature where such sentiments find no response, and the rights and law of nations no effectual support? Mr. Calhoun, upon a memorable occasion, not unlike the present, in its relation to the independence of nations, truly remarked, that "those parasites seem to me, to imagine that under no possible circumstances can an honest man endeavor to keep his country upon a line with the progress of political knowledge, and to adapt its course to the varying circumstances of the world. Such an attempt is branded as an indication of mischievous intentions." How accurately does this eminent man, in describing the opposition that liberal efforts encountered in England, point out the very opposition that similar efforts encounter here, and the reproaches they bring with them? He was for "pressing generous and noble sentiments into the service of his country."

We are rebuked for advocating such sentiments, and the ever-ready fear that some terrible calamity is before us will in the course of the next ten centuries if we depart one inch from the trodden path, paralyze many a clear head and many a sound heart; and sends them for refuge to the *stand still policy*, a policy unfit for the age, unacceptable to the American people, and unworthy of our country and its institutions. It is far better to keep on the line of political knowledge, as Mr. Calhoun terms the adaptation of the feelings and policy of a nation to its true position, than to stand still upon the line of precedents, and to let the world get far ahead of us, forgetting or fearing—in the language of a statesman, transferred from this chamber to the direction of our foreign affairs—the equal of Calhoun in genius and mental vigor—forgetting or fearing "that we are in an age of progress." And we may well look round and ask each other—*as one of the noblest men that*

has anticipated the justest of history, "yours universal tribute of respect for his services and his worth—we may ask, what, if we asked the legislators of a former day, 'Are the representatives alone to be isolated from the common atmosphere of the world?' If we commit this error we shall be isolated from the feelings and confidence of our fellow-citizens, and find, when too late, that we are unworthy exponents of their sentiments. Many objections, more or less plausible, have been presented to deter us from any action in this matter, but not one of them with more confidence or pertinacity, nor with less regard to the true circumstances of our position, than that which warns us that by such a proceeding we should violate alike the traditions of our policy, and the advice of our wisest statesmen, and especially the injunctions of Washington and Jefferson. Never were just recommendations more inappropriately applied, than in this attempt to apply the views of those great men to the circumstances in which we are placed.

Non-intervention, it is said, was the policy they maintained, and the legacy they bequeathed to us; but is it possible that a single American can be found who believes that either of those patriots would condemn the declaration of his country's opinion upon a great question of public law, because they condemned its interference with the affairs of other nations? Why this is our affair, sir, an affair as interesting to us as to any other community on the face of the globe; one which involves the safety of independent States, and the true intent and obligation of the code that regulates their intercourse. What did Washington say on this subject? These are his words:—"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her (European) politics, or the ordinary circumstances or collisions of her friendships and enmities." These sentiments speak for themselves, and are commended no less by the authority that uttered them than by their own justice to the American people. Impugnably they cannot torture them into the service of the opposition to the present proposition; one which seeks no "alliances," and asks for no "artificial ties." It limits itself to a simple declaration of opinion. But if the language employed by Washington required any special key for its true construction, it would be found in the history of his administration, and in the peculiar difficulties it encountered. It is well known that the early events of the French Revolution excited a powerful feeling in the United States, and this feeling displayed itself in strong attachment to France, and in hostile demonstrations against England. The aid we received from the former power in our revolutionary struggle, and the efforts of the French people to break the iron yoke which had pressed upon them for centuries, joined to the bitter recollection of the conduct of England during our struggle with her—to her retention of the western posts—and to her notorious violation of our maritime rights, sufficiently account for this feeling; and its manifestation greatly embarrassed the administration of General Washington, and rendered it very difficult for him, even with the weight of his character, which was a powerful coadjutor in the work, to preserve that line of neutral policy he had wisely adopted. And the original treaty of alliance with France had imposed upon this country a serious burden, by guaranteeing the possession of her West India Islands, thus involving us, as she contended, in her controversy with England. And these were the evils that Washington had encountered, and against the recurrence of which he warned his countrymen. But who demands an alliance with any power in Europe? or who has the least desire that we should form any other treaties than those which regulate our commerce and our usual intercourse? And the authority of Mr. Jefferson has been invoked with as little reason, in condemnation of this measure. "Peace," said that patriarch of the Democratic faith, "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Why, sir, there is no room for argument between the man who gives to this language of Mr. Jefferson its true and natural import, and him who applies it to the assertion of a great national right. They have no common ground to stand upon. When the declaration of an important principle, common to all nations, and made in connection with none, is shown to be an entangling alliance with one of them, then this sentiment may be appealed to and the people warned against its violation.

Mr. President: The wonderful advance of skill and science has brought Europe nearer to us now, than was Savannah to Philadelphia at the adoption of the Constitution. And similar causes are probably destined yet more to diminish the distance, and the increase of the moral and material interchange, consequent upon the progress of the age, has not been less remarkable than the increase in the facilities of intercourse. We cannot be insensible to the onward march of events in the old hemisphere, nor indifferent to their operation upon the great mass of the people. Undoubtedly, Europe, to some extent, has peculiar interests and a peculiar policy with which we have no concern. Dynastic law, the balance of power, the influence claimed by five great States, these and other maxims of politics give rise to questions with which we have no desire to intermeddle. But besides these, there are great principles of the laws of national intercommunication often coming up for discussion and decision in Europe, and which affect the interest and the safety

of all the independent States of the world. The former we may regard merely with the natural interest which is felt in passing events; but the latter we should watch with sleepless vigilance. It is our duty to see that no innovation be established in public law, without our consent, to which we should be called upon to submit hereafter, on the basis of its own merits.

as the right to search our vessels would have been established had we not resisted the claim at its very inception.

Mr. President: Near the commencement of the French Revolution, two decrees were passed by the Convention, one of which attacked the independence of nations, by inviting the people everywhere to throw off existing monarchical governments, and promising intervention by an armed force; while the other went back to ages of barbarism by proclaiming that no quarter should be granted to any garrison which did not surrender within twenty-four hours. Should any nation, rejecting its own duties and setting at defiance the rights and opinions of the world, attempt to establish such principles at this day, by promulgating them in solemn legislative acts, as rules of conduct in all future times, is there any man in this broad land who would invite our submission to them, even by silent acquiescence, instead of rebuking them in an authoritative manner as indefensible innovations into the laws of nations? Whether the administration of Washington took ground against the *quasi* manifestoes, either by diplomatic representations or otherwise, I do not know. His was a period of difficulty, and that was the time of our weakness. Now has come, and still more is coming, the time of our strength, and with it a new position, and, if not new duties, more powerful motives for decisive action. No man can fail to see that the principles of the first of these French decrees and of the Russian ukases, for such in effect they are, would give to foreign powers the right to intermeddle in the internal affairs of this country, whenever any of them believed or affected to believe, that circumstances existed here, condemned by that system of supervision thus sought to be established. Rumors have recently reached us which may warn us to be ready to take our part in the assertion of great rights, intimately connected with the spirit of our institutions. It is said, and with a good deal of confidence, that the great European continental powers have remonstrated with England against the refuge she has offered to political exiles, and in a tone which indicates that what is refused to diplomatic representations may be demanded with hostile menaces. It is difficult to believe that the folly of power and despotism can go so far, and yet a similar demand on Turkey shows that if it do not, it is not because they are restrained by a sense of right, or by a regard to the independence of other powers. The liberty of escape is to be wrested from the unfortunate patriot, and the liberty of the dungeon and of death only allowed to him. Europe is to become one vast prison-house, and the aspirations of freedom, inexpressible crimes, which the hunters of men are to pursue eternally and to punish inexorably.

I believe England will meet such an insolent and barbarous demand, in that sturdy spirit of resistance, which her people have so often displayed. And recent advices inform us, that the British government is already *up and doing*, preparing to meet a grave juncture by fortifications, looking to the defence of London, and by other military and by naval precautions. But who does not know, that if this pretension succeed there, our time of trial would come next? The broad ocean is not broad enough to separate the victims of despotism from the jealous wrath of the oppressor, who might well fear, that the gales of the Atlantic would bear to his dominions that land note of sympathy, which marks the interest the American people take, and which Washington took in the struggle of freedom. Well, sir, if this work goes on, and the decree goes forth to the world, either by declaration or by action, are we to wait till the storm bursts upon us, before we even raise a voice in support of national and natural rights? No, sir, he who should recommend such a timid policy, would find his countrymen far ahead of him in their generous appreciation of their rights and their duties. Distinct manifestations of such an intention to attack the independence of England, for such a cause, would rouse a spirit of indignation in this country, which would not be diverted from its purpose by the cold allegation that we intervene in the affairs of other nations, when we pronounce our judgment upon a monstrous pretension, utterly incompatible with the most sacred attributes of independence, and that to do so is to form "entangling alliances" and "artificial ties." As there must be two parties at least to all *alliances* and *artificial ties*, it will be time to announce our danger when there is any serious proposition to unite ourselves with any other power.

Mr. President: It has often been said that we have a mission to fulfil, and so indeed has every nation; and the first mission of each is to conduct its own affairs, honestly and fairly, for its own benefit; but after that its position and institutions may give to it peculiar influence in the prevailing moral and political controversies of the world, which it is bound to exert for the welfare of all. While we disclaim any crusading spirit against the political institutions of other countries, we may well regard with deep interest the struggling efforts of the oppressed, through the world, and deplore their defeat, and rejoice in their success. And can any one doubt that the evidences of sympathy which are borne to Eu-

rope, they, in turn, bear to us, are not the least powerful protection? Whatever duties may be ultimately imposed on us by that dark future which overshadows Europe, and which we cannot foresee, and ought not to undertake to define, circumstances point our present policy, while at the same time they call upon us to exert our moral influence in support of the existing principles of public law, placed in danger, not merely by the ambition, but still more by the fear of powerful monarchs; the fear lest the contagion of liberty should spread over their dominions, carrying destruction to the established systems of oppression. But I repeat emphatically what I said upon a former occasion, when this subject was before us, and what upon no occasion have I since contradicted or misaid, and, I may add, what I distinctly stated to be the martyr of the struggles of his own country, now the honored guest of ours; in the first conversation I had with him upon this subject, that the people of the United States were not prepared to maintain the rights of Hungary by war. That the only influence we

could exert was a moral, and not a physical one. And certainly the considerations connected with this branch of the subject, are so obvious to me, that I must be allowed to express my surprise that any American could seriously contemplate an offensive war. I mean offensive in the nature of its operations, though not in its causes, against Russia and Austria, in the present condition of this country and of Europe, to be carried on by fleets and armies sent to the Adriatic, or to the Baltic, or to both. Such an undertaking can hardly be the subject of serious investigation, nor worthy of serious refutation. The very statement of the necessary preparations would be rebuke enough for such a proposition. With a power of self-defence which could resist the world, our capacity for distant foreign warfare is unequal to such gigantic undertakings. Our present duty and policy are to place our views upon record, thus avoiding conclusions against us, and reserving all our rights and all our remedies, whatever these may be, for future consideration, when the proper exigency may arise; when the political vicissitudes of Europe may strengthen the force of opinion there, by increasing the number and power of the free States, which would be as much interested as we are, in this great question, and whose views would be similar to our own. I have no doubt but there are violations of the public law, and this, in my opinion, is one of them, which would justify the armed action of any nation; though it is no part of the task I have imposed upon myself to define or even to enumerate them. I leave that duty to those who may come after us, and whose position may require their decision. In all cases, therefore, of our action upon this subject, I think we should limit ourselves, for the present, to the declaration of our opinions of the violations, and there stop, leaving the future to our proper obligations, and our proper line of policy. But the present has its duties as well as its future, and among these, a just regard to the condition of her resources to objects within our reach, so that while exercising her rights as a co-equal power of the earth, she shall be free to choose her remedy, and the time for it. The day may come—will come, indeed, when we may act without hesitation, as we may act without apprehension. To that day let us direct the question of force.

[From the Washington Union.]

#### ADDRESS OF KOSSUTH

To the People of the United States.

Two years ago, by God's providence, I, who would be only an humble citizen, held in my hands the destiny of the reigning house of Austria.

Had I been ambitious, or had I believed that this treacherous family were so basely wicked as they afterwards proved themselves to be, the tottering pillars of their throne would have fallen at my command, and buried the crowned traitors beneath their ruins, or would have scattered them like dust before a tempest, homeless exiles, bearing nothing but the remembrance of their perfidy, and that royalty which they deserved to lose, through their own wickedness.

I, however, did not take advantage of these favorable circumstances, though the entire freedom of my dear native land was the only wish of my heart. My requests were of that moderate nature which, in the condition of Hungary and Europe, seemed best fitted for my countrymen. I asked of the king, not the complete independence of my beloved country—not even any new rights or privileges, but simply these three things:

First—That the inalienable rights sanctioned by a thousand years, and by the constitution of my fatherland, should be guaranteed by a national and responsible administration.

Second—That every inhabitant of my country, without regard to language or religion, should be free and equal before the law—all classes having the same privileges and protection from the law.

Third—That all the people of the Austrian Empire who acknowledged the same person as emperor whom we Hungarians recognised as king, and the same law of succession, should have restored their ancient constitutional rights, of which they had unjustly been despoiled, modified to suit their wants, and the spirit of the age.

The first demand was not for an absolute concession, but simply a fresh guarantee. In the arrangement made with our ancestors, when, by their free will, they elevated the house of Hapsburg to the throne, a condition was made that the King should preserve the independence and constitution of the country. The independence and this constitution were the very vitality of our national being. During three centuries twelve Kings of the house of Hapsburg had sworn, in the presence of the eternal God, before ascending the throne, that they would preserve our independence and the constitution; and their lives are but a history of perpetual and accursed perjury. Yet such conduct did not weaken our fidelity. No nation ever manifested more faithfulness to their rulers. And though we poor Hungarians made endless sacrifices, often at the expense of our national welfare—though these Kings, in times of peace, drew their support from us, and in times of war or danger relied upon the unconquerable strength of our army—though we ever trusted in their words—they deceived us a thousand times, and made our condition worse.

While other nations were able to apply all their energies to promote the general welfare and to develop their means of happiness, we had to stand on guard, like the watchmen mentioned in Scripture, for three centuries, to prevent our treacherous Kings from destroying entirely the foundation of our national existence—our Constitution and independence.

I, as the representative of my countrymen, asked nothing more than a Constitutional Ministry, whose responsibility would prevent the King from violating his oath.

The second demand was still less for any political right. We asked for nothing more than a reform in the internal administration of the State—a simple act of justice which the aristocracy owed the people. And in this how much the King would have gained! The strength of his throne would have been increased tenfold by thus winning the affections of his faithful people.

The third demand was prompted by humanity and fraternal feeling. It was the proper and holy mission of our nation, as the oldest member of the empire, and possessing a constitutional form of government, to raise its voice in behalf of those sister nations under the same ruler, and who were united to us by so many ties of relationship. Lovers of freedom, we would not ask liberty for ourselves alone; we would not boast of privileges that others did not enjoy, but desired to be free in fellowship with free nations around us. This motive was inspired by the conviction that two crowns—a constitutional and a despotic crown—could not be worn by the same head, no more than two opposing dispositions can harmonize in the same breast, or that a man can be good and evil at the same time.

The King and Royal family granted these requests, appealing to the sanctity of their oaths as a guarantee of their fulfilment; and I, weak in myself, but strong through the confidence of my countrymen and the noble sympathy of the Austrian people, proclaimed everywhere, amidst the raging storm of revolution, that the house of Austria should stand; for, by the blessing of the Almighty, it had begun to move in the right direction, and would be just to its people. It stood, and stood, too, at a time when, whatever might have been the fate of Hungary, the revolutionary tempest, under my direction, would have blown away this antiquated and helpless dynasty, like chaff before the winds of heaven.

I not only preserved the house of Austria, but placed in its hands the materials of a long and glorious future—the foundation of an indestructible power in the affection of thirty-two millions of people. I tendered them the fidelity and assistance of my own heroic Hungary, which alone was able to defend them against the assaults of the world. I afforded them the glorious opportunity—more glorious than had ever been presented before—of establishing an impregnable barrier to protect freedom, civilization and progress, against the Cossack power, which now threatens Europe. To attain this honor, this glory, one thing only was necessary—that they should remain faithful to their oaths. But when was it that Austria was not treacherous? We look in vain for as much honor as is found even among robbers in the Hapsburg family.

On the very day they signed the grant of those moderate demands of the Hungarian people, and solemnly swore before God and the nation to maintain them, they secretly resolved and planned the most cruel conspiracy against us. They determined to break their oaths, to desolate the land with insurrection, conflagration and blood, till, feeble and exhausted under the burden of a thousand miseries, Hungary might be struck from the roll of living nations. They then hoped, by the power of the bayonet, and, if necessary, by the arms of Russia, to erect a united and consolidated empire, like the Russian, of sixteen various nations; they hoped to realize their long-concoived purpose of making themselves an absolute power.

Never were so many hellish arts used against a nation before. Not suspecting a counter-revolution or an attack, we were not prepared to defend ourselves, when suddenly we were surprised by danger. The perfidious Hapsburg, destitute of all shame, and rejoicing in the anticipation of an easy victory, hesitated not to disclose before the civilized world their horrible plans—to subjugate us by the force of arms, to exult in hatred of race, to call in the aid of robbers, incendiaries, and reckless insurgents.

At this crisis of great danger, when many of our ablest men even were ready to yield themselves to this decree of destruction, I stood among those who called the nation to arms. And confiding in a just God, we cursed the cowards who were preparing to abandon their native land, to submit to a wicked despotism, and to purchase a miserable existence by sacrificing liberty. I called the nation to arms in self defence. I acted not with blind presumption; and emotions of despair found no place in my breast—for he who desponds is not fit to guide a people. I estimated the valor and power of my country, and on the verge of a fearful struggle I had faith to promise victory, if Hungary would remain true to herself, and fortify her breast with the impulsive fire of a strong will.

To sustain the stern resolution to combat such an enemy, we were supported, first, above everything, by our unshaken confidence in God, whose ways are past finding out, but who supports the right, and blesses the cause of an honest people fighting for freedom; secondly, by a love of country and the holy desire of liberty, which makes the child a giant, and increases the strength of the valiant; and, thirdly, by your example, noble Americans!—you, the chosen nation of the God of Liberty! My countrymen—religions, a God venerating people—in whose hearts burned the all-powerful feeling of patriotism, were inspired by the influence of your sublime example.

Free citizens of America! from your history, as from the star of hope in midnight gloom, we drew our confidence and resolution in the doubtful days of severe trial. Accept, in the name of my countrymen, this declaration as a tribute of gratitude. And you, excelent people, who were worthy to be chosen by the Almighty as an example to show the world how to deserve freedom, how to win it, and how to use it—you will allow that the Hungarians, though weaker and less fortunate than you, through the decaying influence of the old European society, are not unworthy to be your imitators, and that you would be pleased to see the stars of your glorious flag emblazon the double cross of the Hungarian coat-of-arms. When despotism harried defiance at us, and began the bloody war, your inspiring example upheaved the nation as one man, and legions, with all the means of war, appeared to rise from nothing, as the tender grass shoots up after spring showers.

Though we were inferior in numbers to the enemy, and could not compare with their well trained forces—though our arms were shorer than theirs—yet the heroic deeds of Hungary supplied the want of numbers by indomitable bravery, and lengthened their weapons by a step further in advance.

The world knows how bravely the Hungarians fought. And it is not for me, who was identified with the war—who, obeying the wishes of the nation, stood faithfully at the helm of government—to extol the heroic deeds of my countrymen. I may mention, however, that, while every day it became more evident that the heart of Europe beat to the pulsations of the Hungarian struggle, we maintained the unequal conflict alone, cut off from the rest of the world and all external aid, till a year ago we laid the bloody power of the tyrant house of Hapsburg in the dust; and had it not been for the intentional and traitorous disregard of my commands by one of our leaders, who afterwards shamefully betrayed the country, not only would the imperial family have been driven from Vienna, but the entire Austrian nation would have been liberated; and though by such treason this brave family saved themselves from destruction, they were so far humbled in March, 1849, that, not knowing how to be just, they implored their aid, and threw themselves at the feet of the Czar.

The Emperor hoped that the Hungarian people could be terrified by his threatenings, and would prefer slavery to death; but he was deceived. He sold his own liberty to Russia for aid to enslave his people. The choice of a coward is to purchase a miserable, ephemeral existence, even though at the cost of his honor and independence.

The Austrians fought against us not only with arms and by the aid of traitors, but with studied and unceasing blander. They never ceased to impeach our motives and falsify our conduct, and want the pierced justice of their own cause before the judgment seat of public opinion. Efforts were constantly made to sow dissension among the people of Hungary, and among the nations of the world, that they might arise and force which, arise from a righteous cause.

Free citizens of North America! you have given,

In spite of these slanders, the fullest sympathy for the cause of my country. We had no opportunity to explain to you our motives and conduct, and refute the libels against us; but we said—and how truly your noble and magnanimous conduct shows it!—that such a nation knows how to defend a just and holy cause and will give us its sympathy; and this conviction inspired us with more confidence. Oh that you had been a neighboring nation! The Old World would now be free, and would not have to endure again those terrible convulsions and rivers of blood which are inevitable. But the end is with God, and He will choose the means to fulfil His purpose.

You great and free people receive thanks of my country for your noble sympathy which was a great moral support in our terrible conflict.

When the house of Austria sold itself to the Autocrat, we, who were fatigued with our hard-earned victory, but not subdued or exhausted, saw with apprehension the spectre of Russian invasion—an invasion which violated the laws of nations, which was openly hostile to the cause of civilization, the rights of man, of order, and even to that principle which the diplomacy of Europe calls "the balance of power." I could not believe that the Governments of Europe would permit this invasion; for I expected they would intervene to effect a treaty of peace, if not so much on our account, yet to prevent Austria becoming the vassal of Russia—to check the growing strength and influence of the latter power in the East.

We desired an honorable peace, and were willing to submit to any reasonable terms. We many times tendered the olive branch. We asked the constitutional governments of Europe to interpose. They heard us not. The haughty imperial family, forgetting that they were the real traitors, rejected every proposition with the defying expression that they "did not treat with rebels." Aye, more: they threw our ambassadors into prison, and one of them—the noblest of Hungary's sons—they cowardly and impiously murdered. Still we hesitated to tear asunder forever the bonds that united us. Ten months we fought, and fought victoriously, in defence; and it was only when every attempt to bring about an honorable peace failed—when Francis Joseph, who was never our King, dared, in his manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, to utter the curse "that Hungary should exist no longer"—when there was no hope of arresting the Russian invasion by diplomacy—when we saw that we must fight to save ourselves from being struck off the earth as a nation—when the house of Austria, by its endless acts of injustice and cruelty, and by calling in the aid of a foreign power, had extinguished in the hearts of the Hungarian people every spark of affection—then, and then only, after so much patience, the nation resolved to declare its absolute independence. Then spoke the National Assembly the words which had long been uttered by every patriotic tongue: "Francis Joseph! thou beardless young Nero! thou darrest to say, Hungary shall exist no more! We, the people, answer, We do and will exist; but you and your treacherous house shall stand no longer! You shall no more be the Kings of Hungary! Be forever banished, ye perfidious traitors to the nation!"

We were not only ready to accept any terms that were honorable, but we carefully abstained from doing anything which would give the Czar a pretence, which he had long sought, to meddle with our affairs.

The Hungarian nation loved freedom as the best gift of God, but it never thought of commencing a crusade against Kings in the name of liberty. In Hungary there were none of those prongandists who alarm so much the rulers of the Old World. There were no secret societies plotting conspiracies. My countrymen were not influenced by the theories of Communists or Socialists, nor were they what the Conservatives call Anarchists. The nation desired justice, and knew how to be just to all, irrespective of rank, language or religion. A people so worthy of freedom were generous enough to leave something to time, and to be satisfied with a progressive development. No violence was used; no just right was attacked; and even some of those institutions were left undisturbed, which, in their principle and origin, were unjust, but which, having existed for centuries, could not be abolished at once with impunity.

The Hungarian people did not wish to oppress any—not even the aristocracy; they were more ready to make sacrifices than to punish the descendant of nobility for the evils of misgovernment, and of those institutions which emanated from their ancestors; nor would they let the many suffer for the sins of the few.

There was no anarchy among us. Even in the bloodiest of the conflicts, when the human passions are most excited, there was the most perfect order and security of property and person. How did the conduct of my noble countrymen compare with that of the "order-making" Austria! Whenever the whirlwind of war ceased for a while, where the social elements were left in chaos, the instinctive moral feelings of this incorruptible people, in the absence of all government, preserved better order and safety than legions of police. A common spirit animated the whole nation—no secret aims, no personal or local attacks, but a bold and open defence in the face of the world. Following the example of your great Washington, we adopted, as our policy, conciliation, justice and legality, and scrupulously observed the laws of nations.

The Russians and Austrians made the soil of Wallachia the basis of military operations; and the Turkish Government, which either knew not its own interests, or was unable to defend them, silently permitted this violation of treaties and the rights of nations, thus humbling itself and betraying its own weakness. Several times we drove our enemies across the Wallachian boundaries; for it was only necessary for our victorious army to advance into the countries of the Lower Danube to rouse the inhabitants against the Russians, and to transfer the war to their own soil. But we respected the law of nations, and stopped our conquering forces on the confines of Wallachia. Her soil was sacred to us. Austria left Galicia almost unprotected.

At this time a small portion of our army to Poland, it would have caused a general insurrection, and the whole but unfortunate nation would have revenged herself by throwing the Russian empire into a state of revolution. But we acted in defence only, and we deemed it a sin to precipitate other nations into a terrible and uncertain war, and we checked our sympathies. Besides, we avoided giving the Emperor of Russia a pretence for a war of retaliation against us. Oh, it was foolish—for the despotic hypocrite made a pretence: he called our own struggle the Hungarian-Polish revolution, though the whole number of Poles in our armies did not exceed four thousand.

We doubted not that the European powers would negotiate a peace for us, or that they would, at least, prevent the Russian invasion. They said they pitied us, honored our efforts, and condemned the conduct of Austria; but they could not help us, because Europe required a powerful Austrian empire, and they must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balance against Russian central and eastern Europe. What a mistake? What diplomacy! Is it not as clear as the sun that the Czar, in aiding Austria, would do it in such a manner as to obtain the greatest advantages for himself? Was it not manifest that Austria, which had always, through the help of Hungary, strength enough to oppose Russia, would, when she destroyed Hungary by Russian bayonets, no longer be an independent power, but merely the *avant garde* of the Muscovite? Yet Europe permitted the invasion! It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is ever thus in the imbecile Old World. They treated us just as they treat Turkey. They assert always that the peace of Europe and the balance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exist, to check the advance of the Cossack power. But, notwithstanding this, England and France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino—a fleet which never could have injured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea.

Always the same worn-out, old, and fatal system of policy!—while Russia, ever alert, seizes province after province from Turkey. She has made herself the sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and is sapping the foundations of the Ottoman empire. Already Turkish officials are more dependent on the lowest Russian agents than upon their own Grand Vizier.

Oh, that Hungary had received but a slight token of moral support from the European powers—from these powers whose dreams are troubled with fear of the advance of the Cossack! Had only an English or a French agent come to us during our struggle, what might it not have done! He, too, would have seen and estimated our ability to sustain ourselves—he would have observed the humanity, the love of order, the reverence for liberty which characterized the Hungarian nation. Had these two powers permitted a few ships to come to Odessa, laden with arms for the noble patriots who had asked in vain for weapons, the Hungarians would now have stood a more impregnable barrier against Russia than all the arts of a miserable and expensive diplomacy.

There was a time when we, with the neighboring Poles, saved Christianity in Europe. And now I hesitate not to avow before God, that we alone—that my own Hungary—could have saved Europe from Russian domination. As the war in Hungary advanced, its character became changed. In the end, the results it contemplated were higher and far more important—nothing less, in fact, than universal freedom, which was not thought of in the beginning. This was not a choice; it was forced upon us by the policy of the European nations, who, disregarding their own interests, suffered Russia to invade and provoke us. Yes, we were martyrs to the cause of freedom, and this glorious but painful destiny was imposed upon us.

Though my dear native Hungary is stricken down, and the flower of her sons executed, or wandering exiles, and I, her Governor, writing from my prison in this distant Asiatic Turkey, I predict—and the eternal God hears my prediction—that there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossacks from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rhine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free; and the smaller nationalities especially can have no future without us.

Nor could the united Russo-Austrian forces have conquered my heroic countrymen had they not found a traitor to aid them in the man whom, believing in his honesty, and on account of his skill, I raised from obscurity. Enjoying my confidence, the confidence of the nation and the army, I placed him at the head of our forces, giving him the most glorious part to perform ever granted to man. What an immortal was in his reach, had he been honest! But he betrayed his country. Cured by his name forever! I will not open the bleeding wounds by the sad remembrance of this event, and will merely mention that the surrender at Vilagos was the crowning act of a long system of treachery secretly practised—by not using the advantages which victories put in his hands—by not fulfilling my commands, under cunning pretences—by destroying the feeling in the army—by weakening its confidence—by the destruction of the army through unnecessary exposure and marches, of that prior of the army had he not been a traitor.

groom—in vain did all private interests yield to the loftiest patriotism—in vain did the ardent wishes of a suffering people—in vain did the ardent wishes of every friend of freedom accompany our efforts—in vain did the Genius of Liberty hope for success. My country was martyred. Her rulers are hangmen. They have spoken the impious words that the liberty-loving nation "lies at the feet of the Czar." Instead of the thankful prayer of faith, of hope, and of love, the air of my native land is filled with the cries of despair, and I, her chosen leader, am an exile. The diplomacy of Europe has changed Turkish hospitality to me and my companions into hopeless bondage. It is a painful existence. My youthful children have begun the morning of their life in the hands of my country's destroyer, and I— but no! despairing does not become me, for I am a man. I am not permitted, or I would say I am a dead man. Who is unfortunate? I am in Broussa, where the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I claim only fidelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the sorrowful love of my countrymen follows me to my place of exile. To thee, my God, I offer thanks that thou didst deem me worthy to suffer for dear Hungary. Let me suffer afflictions, but accept them as propitiatory sacrifices for my native land.

And thou, Hungarian nation, yield not to despair! Be patient, hope, and wait thy time! Though all men forget thee, the God of Justice will not. Thy sufferings are recorded, and thy tears remembered. The blood of thy martyrs—thy noble sons—which moistened thy soil, will have its fruits. The victims which daily fall for thee are, like the evergreen oypress over the graves of the dead, the symbols of thy resurrection. The races whom thy destroyer excited against thee by lies and cunning will be undeceived; they will know that thou didst not fight for preeminence, but for common liberty—that thou wast their brother, and bled for them also. The temporary victory of our enemies will also serve to take the film from the eyes of the deceived people. The sentiment of sympathy for our sufferings will inspire among the smaller States, and races the wish for a fraternal confederation—for that which I always urged as the only safe policy and guarantee of freedom for them all.

The realization of this idea will hurl the power of the haughty despots to the abyss of the past, and Hungary free, surrounded by free nations, will be great, glorious and independent.

At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold the God of Mercy freed my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile. Like a hunted deer, she could not for five months find in her own native land a place of rest. The executioners of the beardless Nero placed a reward upon her head, but she has escaped the tyrants. She was to me and to my exiled countrymen like the rainbow to Noah, for she brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighboring nations who had fought against us. They had aided the wife of the much-slandered Governor of Hungary.

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of actions, and the successful are applauded, still Hungary, by her noble bearing and trials, has drawn the attention of the world. The sympathy which she has excited in both worlds, and the thundering course which the lips of millions have pronounced against her destroyers, announce like the roaring of the wind before the storm, the coming retribution of Heaven.

Among the nations of the world there are two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no less powerful than she is free and glorious, supported us by her sympathy, and by the approving voice of her noblest sons and the millions of her people. And that chosen land of freedom beyond the ocean—the all-powerful people of the United States, with their liberal Government—inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings, and by their condemnation of our executioners.

The President of the United States, whom the confidence of a free people had elevated to the loftiest station in the world, in his Message to Congress, announced that the American Government would have been the first to recognise the independence of Hungary. And the Senators and Representatives in Congress marked the destroyers of my country's liberty with the stigma of ignominy, and expressed, with indignant feelings, their contempt for the conduct of Austria, and their wish to break the diplomatic intercourse with such a government. They summoned the despots before the judgment seat of humanity: they proclaimed that the world would condemn them; they declared that Austria and Russia had been unjust, tyrannical and barbarous, and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, while Hungary was worthy of universal sympathy.

The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and government of the United States in the most generous manner—yes, like brothers. With one hand they hurled anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty, more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America.

Free citizens of America! you inspired my country. To noble deeds, your approval imparted confidence; your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden; your fellow-feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith, "that Hungary is not lost forever." Accept, in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgments of our warmest gratitude and our highest respect.

I, who know Hungary so well, firmly believe she is not lost; and the intelligent citizens of America have decided, not only with impulsive kindness, but with reason and policy, to favor the unfortunate but not subjugated Hungary. The sound of that encouraging voice is not like a funeral dirge, but as the shrill trumpet that will call the world to judgment.

Who does not see that Austria, even in her victory, has given herself a mortal wound? Her weakness is betrayed. The world no longer believes that Europe needs the preservation of this decaying empire. It is evident that its existence is a curse to mankind; it can never promote the welfare of society. The magic of its imagined power is gone; it was a delusion which can deceive no longer. Among all the races of this empire—not excepting the hereditary States—there is none that does not despise the reigning family of Hapsburg. The power has no moral ground of support; its vain dreams of a united empire—for which it has committed the most unheard of crimes—are proved to be mere ravings at which the world laughs. No one loves or respects it; and when it falls, not a tear of regret will follow it to the grave. And fall it surely will. The moment Russia withdraws her support, the decayed edifice will crumble to dust. A shot fired by an English or by an American vessel from the Adriatic would be like the trumpet at the City of Jericho. And this impious, foolish Government thinks to control fate by the hangman's cord. How long will Russia be able to assist? This Czar—who boasts that his mission is to be the scourge of all the nations striving for liberty—will not the Almighty, whose vicegerent he profanely assumes to be, blast the miserable boaster? The very character of his Government is a declaration of war against the rights and interests of humanity, and the existence of other nations? Will the world suffer this long? Not long.

The Hungarian nation, in her war, has not only gained a consciousness of her own strength, but she has forced the conviction into the minds of other nations, that she deserves to exist, and to be independent; and she can show justly that her existence and independence are essential to the cause of liberty in Europe. No, no! Hungary is not lost! By her faith, bravery, and by her foresight, which teaches her to abide her time, she will be yet among the foremost in the war of universal liberty.

You, noble Americans, we bless in the name of the God of Liberty! To you, who have summoned the murderers of my countrymen before the judgment-seat of the world—to you, who are the first judges of this court—I will bring the complaints of my nation, and before you I will plead her cause. When the House of Hapsburg, with the aid of a foreign army, invaded my country, and had destroyed, by their manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, the foundation upon which the union with Austria rested, there remained for Hungary no alternative than the Declaration of Independence which the National Assembly unanimously voted on the 14th April, 1849, and which the whole nation solemnly accepted, and sealed with their blood.

I declare to you, in the most solemn manner, that all which has taken place, or that may hereafter take place, proceeding from individuals or government, contrary to this declaration, which is in perfect accord with the fundamental law of Hungary, is illegal and unjust.

Before you I assert that the accusation that the Magyar race was unjust to the other races—by means of which a portion of the Servians, Wallachians, Slavonians and Germans dwelling in Hungary, were excited against us—is an impious slander, circulated by the House of Hapsburg, which shrinks from no crime to weaken the united forces of our army, to conquer one race after another, and thus bring them all under the yoke of slavery.

It is true, some of our race in Hungary had reason to complain; but these subjects of complaint were the inevitable consequences of the pre-existing state of things and the Austrian interference. But the Croats had no reason to complain. This race of half a million, in a separate province, had a National Assembly of its own, and enjoyed greater privileges than even the Hungarians. They contributed proportionally but half as much in taxes; they possessed equal rights with Hungary; while the Hungarian Protestants, on account of their religion, were not suffered to own lands in Croatia. Their grievances and ours were the same in the perpetual violation of the Constitution by the imperial Government. But their own peculiar grievances arose from the evils of former times, and from the Austrian system of government, which forcibly placed the Slavonian, Servian and Wallachian boundary districts on the German military footing.

The moment, however, our people became free, and enjoyed their political rights, they became just, and placed all things upon a basis of freedom and perfect equality. But some of those races, blinded by the infernal slanders and suggestions of Austria, took up arms against us. This people, who for con-

In America, people of different languages dwell; but who says that it is unjust for Senators and Representatives to use the English language in their debates, and to make it the official language of the Government?

This was what the Magyar race aspired in Hungary. There was this difference only—that in America it was not necessary to establish this by law, for the original settlers had stamped their language in the country; but in Hungary a law was necessary to make the Magyar the official language. The use of the Latin language—a bad relic of the middle ages, which the clergy and aristocracy preserved as something precious, imitating the ancient

despots, who caused the laws to be written in small letters and placed on high towers, that the people might not understand their rights—had been retained among us. It was necessary to have a living, spoken, popular language, and what other could we have than the noble Magyar?

How often have I, and other leaders with me, said to my countrymen that they must be strictly just, and seek their future greatness not in the predominance of one race, but in the perfect equality of all! My counsel was adopted and made the basis of the Government. The same freedom, the same privileges, without regard to languages or religion, the free development of each race under the protection of the law, were accorded to all. We not only guaranteed the right to use any language in the churches and schools, but we afforded aid for the education and development of each nationality. The principle we announced was, that either the State should protect no religion, no nationality—leaving all to the free action of the people—or that it should protect all alike.

In the general administration the predominance of our language, and consequently the race that spoke it, was a necessity; but in the administration of county affairs, which in some respects resembled that of the individual States in North America, the use of each language was granted. In the courts, in the trial by jury, in the right of petition, in the republication of all laws and ordinances, the various races had the right to use their own language. In one word, nothing was left undone which could tend to place all on a footing of the most perfect equality. True, we did not—as Austria has done for political purposes solely, to enslave all the people and make the brave Hungarians a subordinate nation—make a territorial division of the lands. We respected rights, and wished to progress, but were too honest to commence a system of spoliation. And who has been benefited by this policy of the Vienna bureaucracy? Not even those on whom the pretended favors have been conferred.

When those races clamored for national rights, I boldly demanded what was wanting, and what could be granted without injury to the country. No one answered but wreckless men, who spoke of territorial division. The Servians desired to have the comitat Baos and the three counties of the Banat, as a separate Servian State. The Wallachians wished to have Transylvania. They (the Servians) did not consider that they owned no separate portion of the land in Hungary, and that in the Baos and the Banat were Wallachians, Germans, and Magyars, who could not be made subordinate to the less numerous Servians. So, also, in Transylvania, there were Magyars, Sclerks and Saxons, who would complain of such a connection with Wallachia.

As there were various races, speaking different languages in Hungary, and divided into as many municipalities, who could blame us for laying the foundation of government in a just equality to all? Croatia alone was a separate territory; and how often have we said to her that if she would remain in union with us, we would give her the hand of brotherhood; but if she wished to separate, we would not hinder her? We could not, however, permit such a division of Hungary as would have destroyed her as a nation. It was Austria that sowed the seeds of division and dissolution.

Citizens of America! to you I declare honestly that my aim in the federation of Hungary with smaller nations was to secure the nationality and independence of each, and the freedom of all; and had anything been wanting which could have been justly granted to any or all of the races in Hungary, the Magyars had only to know it and it would have been performed with readiness; for Freedom, and not Power, was their desire.

Finally, I declare that, by the Declaration of Independence by which I was elected Governor of Hungary, I protest, so long as the people do not by their free will release me from that office, that no one can legally control the affairs of government but myself. This protestation is not made in a feeling of vanity or desire to be conspicuous, but from respect to the inherent rights of my countrymen. I strove not for power. The brilliancy of a crown would not seduce me. The final aim of my life, after having liberated my dear Hungary, was to end my days as a private citizen and an humble farmer.

My country, in the hour of danger, called upon me to assist in the struggle for freedom. I responded to its call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to none in the purity of my motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my ardent patriotism and honesty of purpose which induced the people to give me the power. They believed freedom would be safe in my hands. I felt my weakness, and told them I could not promise liberty unless they were united as one man and would lay aside all personal

ambitions. As long as they followed my injunctions, and were united, they were unconquerable—they performed miracles of valor. The fall of Hungary commenced the day they began to divide. Not knowing the secret causes of this division, and not suspecting treachery, and wishing to inspire confidence, to give skill and all the elements of success to our army, and caring nothing for my own fame, doing all for the good of my country, I gave the command of the forces to another.

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I was assured by the most solemn engagement by the men to whom I gave the power, that he would use it for the welfare and independence of the nation, and that he would be responsible to me and the people for the fulfilment of these conditions. He betrayed his country, and gave the army to the enemy. Had we succeeded after this terrible blow, he should have met his reward. And even now he is not freed from his accountability to the nation, no more than I, in the moral right and sense, cease to be the Governor of Hungary. A short time may reverse again the fate of all. The aura of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Broussa.

I have, therefore, entrusted to Ladislaus Ujhazi, Obergespann of the Szekesfehervar, and Civil Governor of Komorn, the mission to be my representative, and through me, the representative of the Hungarian nation, to the people and government of the United States, hoping and believing that so generous a people will not judge the merits of our cause by a temporary defeat, but will recognise Governor Ujhazi and his companions with the accustomed kindness.

May God bless your country for ever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue; your power be the terror of all tyrants—the protector of the distressed; and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary.

and the loss of center. Area 30  
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of lime.  
Subaqueous lime breccias  
as Silica said. Phosphate, opposite  
Chlorine, children of fasting, &c  
consists of alternate laminae of phosphate

and limestone.  
Pencil is found in great amount in central  
districts of the region.

Substratum  
Alkalies on Earths

And a foundation your free country has grown to a prodigious power in a surprisingly brief period. You have attracted power in that your fundamental principles have conquered more in 75 years than Rome by arms in centuries. Your principles will conquer the world. By the glorious example of your freedom, welfare and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its aim. The lesson you give to humanity will not be lost, and the respect of the State rights in the Federal Government of America, and in its several States, will become an instructive example for universal toleration, forbearance, and justice to the future States and Republics of Europe. Upon this basis will be got rid of the mysterious question of Language, and nationality raised by the cunning despotisms in Europe. Murder, Liberty, and the smaller States will find security in the principles of federative union, which they will conserve their national freedom by the principles of sovereign self-government; and which

Gentlemen, I know where I stand. No honor, no  
 encouraging generosity, will make me ever forget  
 where I stand, and what is due from me to you.  
 Here my duty is silently to await what you in your  
 wisdom will be pleased to pronounce about that  
 which public opinion knows to be my prayer and  
 my aim; and be it your will to pronounce, or be it  
 your will not to take notice of it, I will understand  
 your will, and bow before it with devotion, hopelessness,  
 perhaps, but my heart full of admiration, love, and  
 gratitude to your generous people, to your glorious  
 land. But one single word, even here, I may be  
 permitted to say, only such a word as may secure  
 me from being misunderstood. I came to the noble-  
 minded people of the United States, to claim their  
 generous operative sympathy for the impending  
 struggle of oppressed freedom on the European con-

Sir—I most fervently thank you for the acknowledgment that my country has proved worthy to be free. Yes, gentlemen, I feel proud at my nation's character, heroism, love of freedom and vitality, and I bow with reverential awe before the decree of Providence which placed my country in a position that, without its restoration to independence, there is no possibility for freedom and the independence of nations on the European continent. Even what now in France is about to pass, proves the truth of this. Every disappointed hope with which Europe looked towards France is a degree more added to the importance of Hungary to the world. Upon our plains were fought the decisive battles for Christendom. There will be fought the decisive battle for the independence of nations, for state rights, for international law, and for the peace of the world. We will live free or die like men; but should my people be doomed to die, it will be the first whose death will not be recorded as suicide, but as a martyrdom for the world; and future ages will mourn over the sad fate of the Magyar race, doomed to perish, not because we deserved it, but because, in the nineteenth century, there was nobody to protect the laws of Nature and of Nature's God.

But I look to the future with confidence and hope. Adversities, manifold, of a tempest-tossed life, could, of course, not fail to impress a mark of cheerfulness upon my heart, which, if not a source of joy, is at least a guard against sanguine illusions. I, for myself, would not want the hope of success. For doing what is right, to me the sense of duty would suffice. Therefore, when I hope, it has nothing common with that desperate instinct of a drowning man, who, half sunk, is still grasping to a straw for help. No! When I hope there is motive for that hope. I have a steady faith in principles. I dare say that experience taught me the logic of events in connection with the

tion with principles. I have fathomed the very bottom of this mystery; and was I deceived in my calculations there? About once in my life, I supposed a principle to exist in a certain quarter, where, indeed, no principle proves to exist. It was a horrible mistake, and resulted in a horrible issue. The present condition of Europe is a very consequence of it; but precisely this condition of Europe proves I did not wantonly suppose a principle to exist there where I found none. Would it have existed, the consequences could not have failed to arrive as I have contemplated them. Well, there is a Providence in every fact. Without this mistake the principle of American Republicanism would not yet for a long time have found a fertile soil on that continent, where it was considered wisdom to belong to the French School. Now matters stand thus. That either the continent of Europe has no future at all, or this future is American Republicanism. And who could believe that the hundred millions of that continent, which is the mother of civilization, are not to have any future at all. Such a doubt would be almost blasphemy against Providence; indeed a just and beautiful Providence. I trust with the piety of my religion in it. I dare say my very humble self was a continual instrument of it. How could I else, in such a condition as I was, born not conspicuous by any prominent abilities, having nothing in me more than an iron will, which nothing can bend, and the consciousness of being right. How could I, under the most arduous circumstances, accomplish many a thing which my sense of duty prompted me to undertake. Oh, there is indeed a Providence which rules; and

When my being here, when four months ago I was yet  
 a prisoner of the league of European despots, in far  
 Asia, and the sympathy which your glorious people  
 honors me with, and the high benefit of the wel-  
 come to your Congress, and the honor to be  
 your guest, to be the guest of your great republic,  
 and the poor, humble, unpretending exile—  
 is there not a very intelligible manifestation of Pro-  
 vidence in it, the more when I remember that the  
 name of your humble but thankful guest is, by the  
 furious rage of the Austrian tyrant, to the gal-  
 lotted. Your generosity is a loud protestation of re-  
 publican principles against despotism. I firmly trust  
 to those principles, and rely upon your generosity.  
 I may be permitted to say that that respectable or-  
 gan of the free press was mistaken, which announ-  
 ced that I considered my coming hither to be a fail-  
 ure. I confidently trust that the nations of Europe  
 have a future. I am aware that this future is con-  
 tradicted by bayonets, which may support, but af-  
 ford no chair to sit upon. I trust to the future of  
 my native land. I know that it is nothing to  
 move it, and it is necessary to the destinies of hu-  
 manity. I trust to the principles of Republicanism.  
 Whatever may be my personal fate, so much I  
 know that my country will conserve to you and  
 your glorious land an everlasting gratitude.

Gov. Koessuth, in the course of his remarks, was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause, and after he had concluded, the enthusiasm lasted several minutes.

Mr. Gwin gave the following:

"The Secretary of State—his sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound."

Mr. Webster responded as follows:

Mr. President—I have great pleasure in participating in this occasion. It is a remarkable occasion. He who is your honored guest to-night has led through a life of events greatly important to himself, still more important to the world. Educated, spirited, full of a feeling of liberty and independence, he entered early into the political councils of his native country; and he is here to-day fresh from acting his part in the great struggle for Hungarian national independence. [Applause.] He heartily joined in welcome to the illustrious guest. He trusted that the sympathies of the people would be felt, and that they would exert a mighty influence in Europe. Met these sympathies go forth—borne on all the wings of Heaven. The public opinion of all intelligent and free nations is strong enough to shake the most powerful thrones on earth! [Bravo! Bravo! Tremendous applause.]

At twelve o'clock, Kossuth and the officers of the meeting retired, and the banquet adjourned amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

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When the lungs are cold and  
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Friction until reaction appears and no longer  
longer. Expectations of warm water and by the  
shrub in all the heart for it is the only way to  
and it is a very important thing to do. It is the  
Compression of the heart

some detailed Pulse also with some  
Great -

U.S. Surgeon, etc. etc. etc.  
Luna. Mustard plaster to the chest.

Those diseases which increase rapidly  
have much internal heat. They require  
much food; on the body is consumed.  
But old men have little heat because  
they need little. Acute diseases in them  
are dangerous, they are cold because the  
nature is cold.

Dr. Lister  
The following is a list of the  
diseases of the lungs and  
the heart and the  
lungs and the heart

1/18/11

Poisons.

Instant.

Spontaneous throat first affected.

on cases of corrosive poisons.

inflamed, conditions resembling instant poisons

1. Intention
2. Laceration
3. Partial laceration.

Stress. Conditions resembling instant poisons

1 Rupture. Rupture of Galloman tubes

Gold Drains.

Phlebotomy.

Perforation by worms

Unsuspected perforations.

etc.

Other Poisons.

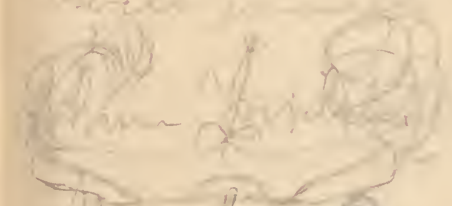
The most important of these, perhaps, is the

Belgium of Fohr 15-20 grains. 3i 3jss 3j  
It is a hard resinous substance. Northern parts of South America  
are balsamic and fragrant. Resin is a solid one of consistency  
Alcohol will dissolve all. Used in coughs, tracheitis  
in chronic catarrh and consequent upon old syphilis  
Type of disease in the proportion of 1 to 3

Myzorrhiza. Balsam of Peru  
Brought from Guadalupe under the name of Peru  
used externally in tracheitis, bronchitis, etc.  
Fuller's April 20th

Myrror. Juice of acacia tree  
Lemon, Peppermint, etc.  
Myrror, Stalactite. 30 x 100  
Benzoin. Benzoin acid & 3 flowers of Benzoin

Cecropiane. India. Dose 3i 3j  
cut short an attack of catarrh



Mentha  
Sage  
Sassafras

Potash, Potassa deliquescent salt or Kent Mix  
when the carbonate of Potash is in excess the mix-  
ture is caustic. When a preference is wanted  
the bicarbonate is used Bicarb<sup>t</sup>

Yucca, sometimes added to render it diaphoretic, also  
Glycerine and Spts of vitre

Liquor Acetatis Ammoniac may be made into  
a caustic solution by the addition of a strong  
solution of Potash with morbid vigilance  
in chronic ophthalmia when the lids are par-  
tially together in the morning

Liquor Potassae of River. Spirit of Valerian ʒi  
Sweet spirit of Marshmallows ʒi

Used in a ounce of Decapentaria.

Liquor Potassae in X

Acid in X

Quarantine of the Florida Mission.

Patience.

Continued fever with a local determination to the lungs

Medication

Following the line of a warm blanket

Reinforced soda

Specimen:

Marion's cough and catarrh

Very frequent

In the catarrh. Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

Specimen:

Marion's cough and catarrh

Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

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Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

Marion's cough and catarrh

Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

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Relieved by the cough

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Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

Let the cough

Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

Spasms and the catarrhous heat

Relieved by the cough

July 14.

Went to the ...

One 2 days  
Same 3 days  
Value 14 days

Price ...  
... ..

Younger ... ..  
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*Indigofera tinctoria*

Calicut 1400  
Ceylon 1500  
Ceylon

*Indigofera*

Hyacinth of P. Mack.  
Larrea tridentata.

*Lobelia inflata*

Longtime L. inflata - L. inflata

Seems with a feeling as if something ought to be removed which is there. In the afternoon paroxysm comes on there is actual pain. Secretion difficult Pulse contracted Calibre 2 1/2

Diaphoretics.

Mercur compounds with the venous  
system in two ways.

To produce centripetal tendency, as  
in cholera the

$\frac{2 \frac{1}{2}}{1}$  To act as diaphoretics. Rheumatism  
 $\frac{3 \frac{1}{2}}{1}$  To bring about a crisis.

Represents the latent condition.

Intimate sympathy between the skin and lungs  
proves the indication of treatment and the use of  
this class of medicines.

Drugs of the alimentary canal. Opium.  
In cholera, dysentery, etc.  
In diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

Diaphoretics.

In cholera, produce great sweating.  
In dysentery, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.  
In dysentery, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

In cholera, produce great sweating.

Leucorrhoea.

The secretion similar to that of other mucous membranes vaginitis. Seen in the earlier stages of life. More common in women who have borne children. Not accompanied with pain. Discharge sometimes constant. Yellowish white Yellow finally Brown. Stimulates the discharge in Gonorrhoea. Face pale, eyes dull, Blue tinge. Debility and Emaciation. Menstrual function not affected in the earlier stages of the disease.

Local Treatment. Iodine.

Inflammation sometimes extends to the bladder and produces irritation &c.

Treat

Hot fomentos. Warm poultices. Croton and Salines.

Causes of Leucorrhoea.

Yeast phlegmatic and Lymphatic debility. Impure air. Venereal disease sometimes epidemic like Influenza. Anything which determines the blood to the uterus. Prolapse of the uterus. Eversion of the uterus. Ascariasis. Suppression of the Menstr. Tight lacing. Ulcers of old ulcers.

Diagnosis between Leucorrhoea and Gonorrhoea.

Speculum. discovers superficial ulcers in gonorrhoea. Urethra affected in gonorrhoea.

Treatment.

Remove the cause of irritation,  
as in prostatic ulcers, and polypus of  
urethra.

Prostatitis

Empyema testis. Salivary Glands  
dry. covered with brown coat

In the former stage the danger is from the morbid  
in the after stage the throat becomes sore.  
in ulcerates.

Treatment.

Relieves the throat immediately allow  
it to remain in long. Leucorrhoea.

Treatment of Prostatitis.

Bleed the testis. Remove the  
secretion of the prostate gland.

Can 30.

Salt 30.

Boiling water 100.

3/4 every two hours to 1/2 adult half  
the dose to a child.

McAuley's "Fever in the Colonies"

3 percent chlorine, with red ink

Empyema

Play the tendency and set up the  
creeping skin. Never continues after the infection  
heat.

Empyema  
Empyema  
Empyema

Treatment in Measles.

East. Indies. Eupatorium Batavia tea

Laline. Min. 3iv

on Greece 3ii

Spts. Nite 3i

3i every two hours.

Indications

Produce centrifugal tendency.

Cal: 3ss 3iii

Camphor 8ss ij

Opac. 3ss 3v — Tart. Em. 3v 3i

Gum 3v 3i

Divide into three pills every half hour.

Ind 2<sup>nd</sup> To remove internal visceral inflammation.

On catarrh is Phlegm and Pneumonia  
The remedies are Calomel. Blister and  
Blisters, when there is no such accomplish-  
ment Calomel. Opium and Tart. Em.

Small Pox.

Scarlatina Fever which produces a peculiar

eruption.

Continent.

Diarrhea. Eruptive others

Prognosis.

Rest in bed.

Opium - The general health is too attended to  
by the physician and the patient's health.

Also Low Diet. Cold applications and gentle laxatives.  
Sometimes we apply leeches and scarifications.

Mild Diaphoretics. Warm flannels over the part  
cleanly. Passes mucilage injection after the  
inflammation has been subdued. Chlorine injection  
Hem. salt, two bottles of Riber. Hem. Salting Pills

Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt  
Hem. salt

The great remedy Yunct. Cantharides. 2th to  
three or four times a day.

When the disease is possible. The remedy  
is Engr. In other cases some are ready  
of these Low and heritable. Bitter and Cold  
Baths. In cases of low standing  
Hem. salt is the best.

Abortion and the introduction of foreign bodies  
in the uterus will produce inflammation of the  
uterus. Rapid delivery also produces inflamma-  
tion. When the conception is in the lower  
part of the uterus as the 1st and 2nd.  
Conception may terminate in Hyperthecy  
conception. Seeks to prevent all diseases of the  
uterus.

Treatment

Recumbent position. D.P. Engr. Engr. Engr.  
enema and low diet. Counteractants to the effects  
Recent Congestion. Calomel - 50xx when the congestion is in  
the uterus. Or Riber.

Scalp Wounds.  
Compression and Constriction.  
Compression.

Chronic cases of Congestion. Ect.

~~Acute~~ Intable Uterus and Hystericalgia  
Treatment.

Acute, Mixture of the Belladonna and  
Opium plaster placed upon the Sacrum.  
Chronic.

Powd. Quinine. and Arsenic.

*Linum catharticum*. Local irritant. *Abolition* *Scroph*  
Stimulating, emetic. regarded as permanently acting  
upon the kidney. *It is used in Powder and Oil. It is also*  
*emmenagogue useful. Prescribed to produce Abortion.*

*Oil gets 2 to 5 Oil Rubefacient*  
*Linum catharticum* *Oil* *Powder* *Rubefacient* *in large doses*  
*will irritate the female urinary apparatus*  
*Produce the Rubra function. Earthy odor*  
*Taste Bitter and pungent. Powder the usual form*  
*3i to 3ss*

*Rue. Ruta graveolens*. Leaves especially application  
all parts of the plant in any Powder. *3i to 3ss* *ss*  
used in Infusion *3i* three times a day. *Oil 3ss to 3i*  
this is used to produce abortion.

*Uterine*. Urinary irritants will produce painful  
urinary irritation. *Oil* used in this country used to  
produce abortion. *implants* *consequences* *have* *not*  
*yet* *been* *used* *in* *producing* *abortion*. *See* *the* *oil* *gets* *2* *and*  
*Aromatic Stimulants.*

*Penny Royal* *Idem* *Phlegma*. *It* *is* *used* *in*  
great effect is due to the *irritation* which it produces  
*spasmodic*  
*Monics.*

*Iron*. *Hot* *Baths*. *Emmenagogue* *cells*.  
*Asmomin* *Injection*. *Aqua* *Ammonia* *3i* *Water* *3i*  
*beeches* *to* *the* *vulva* *to* *produce* *a*  *sanguine* *separation*  
*3i to 3ss*

*Oil*. *Podoporus* *Acid*. *Haemorrhage*. *Pain*  
*of* *the* *bladder*. *Incontinence* *in* *the* *form* *of* *discharge*  
*Extract*. *Infusion*

## Treatment of Inflammation.

Drastic cathartics and Emetics, Local Bleeding, by Scarifying and Puncturing.

In the extremes of age not advisable to take blood from the part. The blood should be taken the parts surrounding the part inflamed.

Cups are preferable to leeches when inflammation is fully established warm applications, these favor effusion of serum. Synovial and Viscous membrane bleeding is tolerated badly. In healthy persons, bleeding is dangerous, Stimulants.

Dipsable, Stimulants are used in a dynamic fever. where the pulse is gross, tongue dry, Pustular fevers. Extreme debility, as in gangrene.

Melitis.

Definition. Inflammation of the substance of the Uterus.  
General symptoms. Swelling of heart. Pain over the  
pubis. Mammary glands swollen and tender  
Treatment.

Prone position. Antiphlogistic treatment.  
Diaphoretics. Counterirritants. Leeches.  
Diagnosis. Large pulsating artery felt on the posterior  
lip of the os uteri.  
Indications before incision. Hygienic  
Hydrate of Potash.

Treatments of Inflammation.

Before the inflammation has set in. Cold ap-  
plications. After the early stage has passed  
off Turpentine. and even a stronger ap-  
plication. Liniment of *Opium* and Oil of *Origanum*.

Inflammation of Brain.

When the pulse becomes  
full & S. Bathurst's and Calomel. Plaster to  
the scalp or nape of the neck or shoulder.  
Plaster to the neck and arm. *Yosh* Plaster to the  
Inflammation of the Lungs.

Keep freely sweating  
doses of Anti-Lues. Bring the system under Calomel to pre-  
vent effusion of fibrine.

Inflammation of the Pleura.

Bathurst's contraindicated be-  
cause they prevent expectoration.

Properties

Diagnosis of Arsenious by sulphur  
the usual symptoms & corrosive water are  
apparent when the stomach matters  
fall upon a marble bench. The limbs  
remain and healthy after death.

Antidotes

oil of turpentine white wash. Soap  
Nitric acid.

Tests Action of Arsenious upon  
Action upon Copper

will produce a brown  
coloured Nitrous acid  
Morphine sprinkled upon a drop of Nitric  
acid will become of a brown color. red.  
Lith. the turn is black

1851



## Inflammation of Abdominal Viscera.

43.

Pulse small and frequent, sometimes  
hard and wiry. Vomiting, and irritability of stomach.  
R. S.

Ess. of Sassafras, Camphora, & Cloves. found on the  
Mediterranean. Somewhat narcotic. causes a full  
hard pulse. Anaphrodisiac even in the female  
opon. Used in low fevers that in other cases give  
Rarity arising from debilitation. In cases of Sassafras  
with Opium and Astringent. Rinses the  
throat. Pain on breathing. Acute shortness of breath  
and Capricious. used Externally and Internally. Extends  
in Chorea. Pains of various kinds of the blood  
des in the form of ointment. Pill occasionally  
because of its insolubility in the gastric juice.

The following is good mixture

Camp. ʒi

Gum ʒi

Sugar ʒi

Aq. Mint ʒi

when the dose given has been too large and its pro-  
prietary effects are concluded to be more

Camp. ʒi

Lab: Sassafras ʒi

Aq. Mint. ʒi

Thermopsis is allowed to settle.

Thermopsis

Growing in the Mediterranean.

soluble in alcohol. some enter into a resinous  
solid. resembles Camphora in its effects. Irritability  
is allayed by it better than Camphora  
used in Sassafras.

Flores. *Banyophyllis Aromaticus*.  
 Malacca Island. volatile oil which resembles  
 Camphor.

7 per cent of deaths in varioloid, 33 per cent of Small Pox. Varioloid has the preliminary symptoms of Small Pox. Vaccination is to be performed at 16 yrs or thereabouts for Males and 14 or 15 for females.

Brussels

Result of inflammation of cartilage is bony formation.  
The synovial membrane may be thickened.

24. 17. 18. 19.

*Aromatic Stimuli.*

Pepper. Black Dose 5 to 15 grs. Piperine.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr to gr. <sup>white</sup> pepper. The same as the ordinary <sup>oil</sup> the only difference being that the white is the more ripe berry, deprived of its black seed. Wards Paste. 3i to 3ii

*Piper Cubeba.*

Used as a condimentary stimulant in the East used in Gonorrhea in conjunction with Papaver. Much a good carminative in flatulence.

*Pimento. Allspice.* Used by Lindl. & used in <sup>European</sup> medicine.

*Cinnamon.* <sup>Powder</sup> Continued use produces costiveness as it contains Bannin; on which account it is ~~now~~ more used for Diarrhea than any other of the carminatives. used with Hydrargyrum cum Creta oil, important dose 2 to 6 grs.

*Masticia officinalis.* Most cultivated by the Dutch. *Masticis.* are dried 3 mo and then dipped into the tub of lime to protect them from insects the shells removed before the ~~same~~ resin is dissolved in the lime.

*Scyphoid*

*Recent Definition.*

A process by which peccant matter was thrown out from the skin.

*Promonitory symptoms.*

Heat of skin. Tongue white.  
and broad during the day confusion of mind  
after which there appears a red spot, which  
is usually on the nose or other parts of the face.  
from this point spreads very rapidly.  
Yellow at the first high scarlet. (and)  
afterwards becomes vivid.

Local symptoms on the skin are Redness  
Swelling and Heat. Differ from inflammation  
in that from the facts that Pain and Pulsation  
is absent. About the 4<sup>th</sup> day yellow spots.  
by or *Phlebotomy*. The yellow not but with a  
serum. It is lined with a bilious element.  
sometimes these spots are filled with blood.  
The lungs and the whole muscular system  
affected. After the bursting of *Phlebotomy*  
Sometimes the patient dies before the 5<sup>th</sup> day.  
now there is great pain with a hot tense  
skin. There is also a subdermal translocation  
of serum. There is also coma. Convulsions.

*Diagnosis.*

Sometimes the first spot is those of ear or angle  
of the jaw or temple. ~~Before~~ the face becomes  
swelled, and soon as the disease passes over the  
medium line on the scalp, there is delirium.  
The forehead is usually wounded sometimes it  
spreads downwards. If it spreads over the abdomen  
there is vomiting and diarrhoea.

# Egyptian Ophthalmia & Puerile Ophthalmia

Is endemic in Egypt on account of the sand from the deserts. 2000 Soldiers still blind from this cause. Hence its name Egyptian Ophthalmia. Constitutional symptoms well marked lids swollen conjunctiva intensely red, Meibomian glands discharge pus as in granular lids. Pterygia arise from the Cornea on account of the swelled conjunctiva, supposed on this account of distorted vessels the circulation is cut off from the Cornea, and therefore the Cornea flaps off.

Syphilitic Ophthalmia. As fatal as the Egyptian treatment.

Be generous here depletion of the system will bear it. Scarify conjunctiva. Attractives Calomel Antimony Warm applications. Red precipitate and Nitrate of Silver in solution after the scarification afterwards 20 gr. solution. with a quill once a day. The matter washed away with gr. Nitrate of Silver gr. to 3ij of water. Treatment almost useless in late old cases. In Infants cases see U.S. and a large number of leeches can not be used. Depend upon purges Cal gr. Castor oil 3j. Mild Collyria and then 10 or 20 gr. solution of Nitrate of Silver. The main difference is in the treatment.

Affection of the mucous membrane termed Granular conjunctivitis. Very old cases have exacerbations liable to every cause. Granules usually on the upper lid treatment. Ever's method. Gives the appearance of a white ring. If there are few and disconnected

They may be cut off with a pair of Pen. & scissors  
afterwards the Salp. Copper. after 15 2 weeks  
substitute Nitrate of Silver.

Inflammation of the internal coats.

Leucorrhoea.

Gen accompanied with Rheumatism.  
Shooting and discoloured pain. Around the  
A orbit and in the Globe. Eye seems smaller.  
on exam. if it be more closed Inspection not  
like that of conjunctivitis. vessels appear re-  
dilated. The vessels are not moved when the  
conjunctiva is moved. Inflammation should  
be treated in soon as possible. In old cases the  
iris becomes dull and inflamed.

Quies.

As it generally happens in delicate  
females. Gen secretion is not used.  
Calomel, Pilules de pil. vin. Colchicum  
gtts XL. Seton may be kept up for months.  
The greatest danger is inflammation of the other coats  
Iritis.

Happens operation for cataract.  
Iris becomes grey, ash. and when the iris  
is blue. blood vessels may be seen. Pupil contracted  
and if not closed becomes immovable. Cannot  
be dilated by the Gen. means  
treatment.

Signs, Gen D.P. Salom. A wet path on  
injection of serum. warm bath. Muted redness  
on blister to the nape of the neck.  
Should endeavour Mercubialine the system  
bleeding most important here.

bring the system early under Mercury.  
 Extract Melladonna. Potan. omni. Conium &c  
 to dilate the pupils.

B. S. Cathartics. Cast. Eri.  
 Nace volatile oil.

Phenistia or Mentha.

should not be given when there  
 is an apoplexy, and tendency to bleed, or the coldness  
 to shak and distant diarrhoea. It is digested  
 the oil in alcohol. 3i.

Cardamomum. ~~Amomum~~ Cardamomum.

Caraway seeds each seeds divide into two parts. 3i  
 oil as an addition to all maps to prevent hardness  
 and griping.

"Comisidum haterium."

Small Yucculums. ~~Amomum~~ Officinalis Infusion. 3i

Process seeds 3i. Infusion made by pouring boiling  
 water upon the seeds. 3i. Recipe.

oil ~~Amomum~~ 3lls.

Car.

Sage.

Small water.

Scutellaria or Scutellaria speciosa or Scutellaria

contains Linn. 5i. tangas used in Scutellaria

In large doses poisonous. Contains the common effects

of volatile oils. Infusion of Scutellaria in water. 3i. 3i.

Calomel. Infusion. 3i.

used in cases of Vomiting of the digestion. 3i.

Infantile colic

## Erysipelas

Another very common spot is the leg, which spread upon the abdomen, then the great constitutional depression and dangerous symptoms take place. The same thing is true with regard to burns. Illustration of the principle of sympathy between the skin and the internal organs.

There is sometimes an eructive form where the eruption spreads from the limbs and to one another, leaving the trunk entire.

There was a case which was mistaken for piles, in which there was swelling over a roseate with crackling when pressed upon. Cases.

## Cold. a common cause.

Hence fishermen are subject to it, also ditchers. Digging ditches when all their hands are on the legs. Cured by Cold with being it on the face. Hence sitting by the window Heat.

Exposure to suns rays, Hence farmers who are exposed to the hot suns rays and have Mental Emotions.

## Intense application

Application of the stomach.

Shall break it in in the corner.

## Wounds

Vaccination has caused it

## Wounds

Those who water gilding as a business are subject to it.

As the miasm is the home of Intermittents: Ireland that  
of Egyptus. West Indies that Yellow fever. The Hospital  
is that of Consipular. There is a contagious  
Hospital of Anger. Peripneumonia  
in lungs hostile to  
treatment.

It may arrest. Indication here and there  
of the degree is syphilitic antiphlogistic of Vapors.  
Tumors

Of the throat, not much affected  
Danti Emetic  
Ipecac.

Of the throat is affected.  
Sulph. Lime

afterwards the Colic. Since this disease  
is associated disease of the liver.

Local applications:

- 1 White of Eggs B
- 2 Mercurial oint.
- 3 Lenz's solution 4
- 4 Blisters

The Lenz's solution is considered the best next  
the White of Eggs next Mercurial  
next the Blisters.

*Capricorn. Innum. One got 1/2. got X*

in cases of stagnation the system does  
not answer to <sup>the</sup> effect of medicine

*Camellia* Pl.

La Santa Vera

Europe Asia and America, the whole plant  
used.

Rosmarinus.

52.  
Typhus Fever.

Coagulation of the Fibrine of the Blood.

The delirious calm is at the onset of this disease, not like the calm of Yellow Fever, and Icarlatina the entrance of some ~~poison~~ <sup>poison</sup> hidden something into the system.

Symptoms.

Increased tension of the Blood.

Pale and dejected countenance. Shrunken skin and contracted skin

Pulse

Frequent strong full, and compressible.

A disease which strikes the Brain and spinal Cord without affecting the nutritive system.

3<sup>rd</sup> Day.

Delirium. Eyes injected. Increased mucous secretions from the mucous membranes.

5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Days.

7<sup>th</sup> Day. Cutaneous symptoms leave. The eyes continue. Skin and tongue dry. Pulse extremely weak.

Abscess.

May be mistaken for Aneurism.

Points of Difference.

1. When its normal colour in Abscess, in Aneurism blue.

2. Beat in Abscess.

3. No pulsations.

4. Swelling cannot be removed

upon pressure.

Croup.

Abscess of the chest.

Incision made on the side opposite to the intercostal artery.

Place patient on the opposite side, and in 24 hrs. Croup is cured.

Hydrophobia.

Generally begins with inflammation of the eye.

Puncturing the globe the pus to flow out Abscess of the eye.

Dissection of the conjunctival membrane. liable to be mistaken for Hydrophobia. Articuli. Abscesses liable to mistake.

Treatment. Care of Amputation.

Rest.

When Amputation is about to take place the limb should be kept in <sup>a</sup> position the most convenient. The leg bent in the straight position.

Morbus Externus.

Occurs in children. Causes of the cancellated structure of the head of the bone in these subjects.

Pain is usually in the knee and above the knee. Partial lengthening of the limb and that limb placed in front of the sound limb.

When the disease is not arrested suppuration and ulceration succeed. Then the limb appears as if dislocated.

Here there is lameness and a large abscess is formed. Pain and Constitutional symptoms great. Electric faradization.

Every effort to prevent the second stage. Perfect rest and to secure this splint as in fracture. Setons. Internally Calomel and Jalap. Nutritious Diet. Alteratives and Tonics. Sometimes bleeding. Starch bandage. Glyster of Potash for Children gr. ij or ii. Spring when the starch bandage is used should be sometimes varnished. Washes Violet tinct. Percha. In the Scrophulous tincture and liver oil.

Alcohol.

In *Alca. Alca.* is *Alca.*, obtained from  
the *Rice*, *Alca.* or *Alca.*

Continued of Typhus sensu

Salut. in the stage of repression in U.P. is not  
always useful in the stage.

Excitation.

Stimulants.  
Touche. Click of the Heart the Sign

Collapse

Stimulant, Click of the Heart  
The sign for the stimulant. Nourishment and  
stimulation remedies at the same time which  
is done by giving wine when.

Milk! Ofs in a pint vessel  
let it boil until nearly boiling over, and then dash  
into about 31 of white Sugar.

- Barb. Prun 31
- Lins. Young 31
- Ag. Mouth 31
- Distilled water 31 1/2

1st Paralysis of the

Cause: 1st Continued use of strong drink.

2nd Result of Accidents and while under the influence of drink and surgical operations.

3rd Total Abstinence of drink.

At first there is excitement afterwards depression at the last stage, he may fall into Coma or the Paralysis of the Apoplexy. In other cases the Apoplexy is preceded by health. Sometimes tremor is also. Hands and feet shudder. Pulse either 90 or the least 150 maximum, 115 average. Regular all the other symptoms in proportion to the pulse. (Weakness and) easily compressed. The fingers of the fingers sometimes to stop. Fluttering and irregular.

Tongue

Large, white, moist, and cold. If there is Gastritis you will have a swollen tongue. No marks, vomitings.

Respirations

Mouth

Epiglottis

Harsh.

Offensive.

Thick.

Urine

Scanty and high colored.

Stomach

If the case is extended for a short time you will see it turn to the bed and will be shallow, shallow, and Barroite intellect.

At the end of the day, hallucinations, but sometimes there are dreams. In some cases the hallucinations will not

appear real to the patient, and through the whole course of the case, delirium coming to these hallucinations. Convulsions. Not of much importance. A duration of an extreme form of the disease.

48 hrs Prim 8 days Max. 5 days average  
of Opium "The patient must either sleep or die"  
Treatment.

Great dispute and controversy between the  
Emetic and Opium. The latter gained the day.  
Pinot: Opium in 3/4 doses Opium not in large doses of  
other narcotics.

Abstracts 2 1/2 of 2 1/2 lbs  
Nutritious and stimulating diet.  
Pinot: Opium

Convalescence tedious. Stimulants are not to be  
given but when the stimulants are not to be  
given aside, the bitter tinctures of Quinine and  
Santonin.

Luguline 3000  
Phosphate of Iron 3000  
small ligers may be used during the course  
of the disease  
Ag. Camp. 9 to 14 sometimes producing  
sympyria.

Abstinence of Ardent spirits. See  
found in old drunkards and moderate  
drinkers. Loss of appetite. Stimulant tonic and  
warm beverages.  
Insanity. Mania and Melancholy. Alcohol the  
great stimulants

Signs of Pregnancy.

1<sup>st</sup> Suppression of the Menstrual.

Nausea, Morning Sickness.

2<sup>nd</sup> Enlargement of the Uterus.

areola

3<sup>rd</sup> Swelling of the Breast Enlarge and

4<sup>th</sup> Enlargement of Abdomen

5<sup>th</sup> Breast Milk

Sometimes there are signs peculiar to the con-

stitution.

1<sup>st</sup> Suppression of the Menstrual

Treatment in the Collapse.

Abuse when in rounded stage.  
Shave the head and apply blisters of Cantharides  
resin and Ammonia to the temples and chest  
some when alternated with brandy and water.  
The stomach becomes tired of one when continued  
for a long time.

Functional Delirium.

Show only the white eye.  
Camphor and Ammonia

- Puls. Camph. 3ii
- Tulp. 3ii
- XX 3ii
- Puls. Camph. 3i
- Tulp. 3ii
- St. 3ii
- Skatell. 3ii
- and
- Hoffmann Anodyne 3ii

Lullabies.

Musk pulp.  
Musk 3ii  
of 2 or 3 hrs.

Restlessness

opium.

*Staphylinid Fever*

*Staphylinid Fever*

*Staphylinid Fever*

Great depression of spirits, &  
 Dry, Languorous, Prolonged, Stupor, Sleep, pro-  
 nounced. Dreams light-colored yellow  
 around the mouth. Bitter taste in the mouth  
 Diarrhea in Typhoid and Constipation in  
 Typhus. This diarrhoea apt to occur in  
 the night, this fact proves the fact that the  
 sympathetic system is implicated; Great effects  
 of the loss of sleep. Dry, Languorous complexion  
 red, patchy coat on the tongue. Bloody  
 stool.

# Bealic Acid

Often taken for poison salt. Seldom  
used for medicinal purposes. Vegetalites  
considered into two stages.

1 Combined with boric acid.

2 Coats of the stomach.

3 Soluble.

4 Beats. 1st. Saline paper.

2 Humorous volatile

3 of Plattina Crystals. White paper.

4 3 6 Chloride of Lime white

volatile of lime dissolves by HCl & HNO<sub>3</sub>  
while it is not soluble in H<sub>2</sub>O & H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> except  
in a great excess. Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O & H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
is from sulphate. Hydrochloric from white  
Carbonate and volatile of lime.

4th. Soluble in water, white

The precipitate long on forming.

Hydrochloric acid 5th. Sulphate of Copper. Bluish  
white, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> increases the blue. Does not  
change the condition.

5th. Nature of Lime same salt

Bealic Acid has no acid action on animals  
matter except vegetalites.

Substances. Magnesia and chalk which are solid  
substances in nature. The Bealic acid is in  
the form of crystals of very small size.  
Bealic Acid is

Death takes place as soon as that.

### Amputation.

Do everything to favour the flow of blood to the parts.

Use stimulents, afterwards  
Opium  $\frac{grs}{\text{ss}}$  to  $\text{ss}$  every 2 hrs.  
envelope the whole extremity with wool and  
cotton. Animal food of an easy digestion

### Burns and Scalds.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Escharena without removal of cuticle
- 2<sup>nd</sup> where the cuticle is removed
- 3<sup>rd</sup> where there is deep ulceration
- 4<sup>th</sup> Destruction of the true skin and the deeper seated parts.

After Hansen has followed him then  
there. The cure tedious in all cases of them.  
Sign of the good character of the disease.  
Fetor of the ulcer the degree of danger.  
Constitution, Age, Compartment. &c.

### Treatment

Antiseptics

Use warm Bandage.

Stimulents

Op. Morphia. Peridone

### Poultices

Pippins gl. with a little oil  
Consult the feelings of the patient

Collapses. & Mr. Doctoris  
Warm drinks. warm drinks of Rpts  
And warm Rpts of Pericarditis

Phlegmasia. The whole system sympathizes with the local  
affections.

Stations.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Membranous
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Parenchymatous

Inflammation of the Brain  
M. Dura Mater from the start.

Disorganization is the essential result of Inflammation.

Inflammation produces lesion and lesion  
produces disordered function, and that result  
in death.

M. Dura Mater is less prone than the  
other membranes of the Brain.

Treatment of Pueris,

Exhaustion a long while in forming  
Gold water internally as well as externally.  
If the cuticle has been removed  
After reaction the stimulants are laid aside  
Nitrate of silver to prevent granulation  
and stimulating oint. when mild stimulants  
are indicated.

Opium ℥ss  
R. Lead ℥ii  
Limp. Oil ℥ii

When the parts are cold the strongest Stimu-  
li Brandy Arnica &c

Sometimes the inflammation of the neigh-  
ing parts remains  
So that all secretory organs are performing  
their functions

In exacerbations, food ought to be abstained  
For it is hurtful to give it. And also in those  
exacerbations which happen periodically.

Sulphuric Ether or Hydroc. Ether.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  may  
made by Sulph. Ac. acting upon



takes  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and leaves  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O} = \text{EO}$  - Ether  
Antispasmodic, used in conjunction with  
Saffron and Anodyne in the cure of Pectoris which  
is common in fat persons. It is also used  
also used here for the relief of pain when there  
is Spasmodic or Nervous headache, or Spasmodic  
and Nervous females. Inhaled in Asthma and  
Whooping Cough, used as a vehicle for substances  
which are to be inhaled, is when it is used  
inunctions. Common and Soluble in Glycerine water  
Sulphuric. May be dissolved in water or Syrup  
and Water.

Steffmann's Anodyne, Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1  
Sulph. Ether 3

Spts  
Aetheris Oil

Antispasmodic, Anodyne, Sulphuric Ether,  
Antispasmodic, used in diseases where it is  
the food becomes somewhat milky when mixed  
with water.

Antispasmodic

Stimulant, Expectorant and Diuretic.

Chromonea.

Protheca species of the kind

Handwritten text, possibly a title or header.

Several small infusions added  
to the bitter infusion of Gentian,  
the last found of Jell. Ammoniac is used  
in many of the medicines, where there  
is a strong mucous mixture with blood,  
as in the case of the scurvy, &c. &c. &c.  
never to be forgotten.

Deer's bark 3ij

Gal. Indica 3ij

Mercurius 3ij

Butt note by the way, the medicinal powder  
should be as follows.

Put into the bottle the same list of applied  
as given.

The large quantity of powder is given.

Exhaust of the powder, & the whole is made

into a powder, & the whole is made

into a powder, & the whole is made

into a powder, & the whole is made

into a powder, & the whole is made

into a powder, & the whole is made

Salutary.

Substance which directly diminishes the  
action of the heart & arteries.  
Voluntary Induction of Tolerance.

Digitalis. Locally increases tension of

Nervous. Inflammatory affection of the heart  
adapted to Dropsical cases from affection of the  
heart. Combination with gruel and calomel and  
specific Diuretic. In valvular disease when the  
patient is subject to frequent pulse palpitation  
the medicine should be given until the pulse  
is affected may give a grain 2 or 3 times a day  
for a week or two weeks. The best way to give  
it for 3 or 4 days and then intermit for 2 days  
combined with Calomel in cases where  
the dropsy arises from an affection of the heart  
Inflammation.

Must be used when the disease is to be cured  
any length of time, as in heart affections

Dropsical cases.

Adapted both vascular and  
nervous systems where the D. S. is not to be used and  
also where a permanent effect is not  
wanted. Is also an emetic. Given in the P.M.  
at 4 o'clock and also the afternoon occa-  
sionally. Cough is allayed.

Substances containing Hydrocyanic acid  
Sweet water. Bitter Almonds. and Oil of Bitter Al-  
monds.

Sweet water of XXX to the good for children

Length water gets 64 to 72, 3 times a day under  
lungs of John in 2 other experiments  
Butler observed to better, another same

Del. dose 1/2 of 1/2

-cancer would produce similar effects

testes of the prostate might produce results

Prostate carcinoma.

11

Cl. Sept 30. 5. Vol. 1. 100ci - 75.1 grs

Combustion

Definition.

Chemical combination attended  
by Heat and Light

Experiments

Binoxide of Manganese and HCl 2 collected  
over a solution of HCl.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{HCl} = 36.5 \\ \text{H} = 1.008 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cl} = 35.5 \\ \text{H} = 1.008 \end{array} \right. = 35.5 + 1.008 = 36.508$$

$$\text{HCl} = 36.5 = 36.5$$

$$\text{Mn} = 43.7 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{O} = 8 \\ \text{Mn} = 43.7 \end{array} \right. = 51.7 \text{ MnO} + \text{HCl}$$

2<sup>nd</sup> or wholesale mode

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Cl} \text{ aka} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cl} = 35.5 \\ \text{H} = 1.008 \end{array} \right. = 36.508 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Mn} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{O} = 8 \\ \text{Mn} = 43.7 \end{array} \right. = 51.7 \end{array}$$

$$\text{SO}_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S} = 32 \\ \text{O} = 16 \end{array} \right. = 48$$

$$\text{SO}_3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S} = 32 \\ \text{O} = 48 \end{array} \right. = 80$$

1st

Cough, dry, painful and spasmodic.  
A. without any alteration in the normal sound  
on percussion.

2<sup>nd</sup> The cough followed by a rattle  
and thin mucous expectoration.

3<sup>rd</sup> Expector.

4<sup>th</sup> Expectorated sputa.

5<sup>th</sup> Abnormal sensation.

Diagnosis.

Upper lobes of the lungs usually af-  
fected. In certain cases D. Pleurmonia, the  
lower lobes are affected.

Prognosis.

1<sup>st</sup> Severe pain in the head & back  
2<sup>nd</sup> Signs usually disappear that is to say  
there is no dyspnoea and great dysp-  
noea does not occur as a rule.

1<sup>st</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Remove the abnormal inflammation

2<sup>nd</sup> Remove the cause of the disease in the lungs

3<sup>rd</sup> Remove the obstructions of the air in the small  
arteries & veins of the lungs.

2<sup>nd</sup>

4<sup>th</sup> Remove the cause of the inflammation

5<sup>th</sup> Expectorate.

3<sup>rd</sup>

6<sup>th</sup> Expectorate.

7<sup>th</sup> Give quite to bed in the day

8<sup>th</sup> Give only 3 or 4 pills only.

9<sup>th</sup> Expectorate in the morning & evening

10<sup>th</sup> Inhalation in Cephalic

~~Exanthema.~~

Croup.

An inflammation of the larynx & trachea, affecting the voice.

Belongs to the throat.

1st stage. Brown

2nd stage. Green

3rd stage. White.

Spasmodic croup arises from irritation of the stomach, and is not contagious, in the affection.

Warm bath and emetic doses of Antimonial wine.

Interruption of respiration.

Emetic

Talk, 100 grs  
Pulv. Opium 30 grs  
Tart. Emetic 30

1st prescription. Sub. 1st 30

Talk 100 grs  
Liquor 30  
Hy. Mucos

Expectorant

Belmont. Mucos. & Stimulant  
Hore, 100 grs  
Liquor 30  
Rock Candy

Stimulant

Talk 100 grs  
Pulv. Opium 30  
Liquor 30  
Hy. Mucos 30  
Pulv. Morphine 30

Chronic Bronchitis

Attends the respiratory system  
& acute bronchitis. Also in Asthma, Pneumonia,  
indications.

Reduces the constitutional irri-  
tation. The liver and bowels are both  
disordered.

Indicated in chronic and terminal asth-  
ma when blood is purulent and bitter  
oil. Deposition

Dig. Digitalis	3ij
Liq. Iodine	3i
Yast. Com.	92
Wm. Sarsaparilla	3ij
Ag. mouth	3i

Peilsen's Compound

Little's First, Colicure, etc.

Pine pul. 3i  
Cod. Liver Oil  
Yast. Com. 92  
Wm. Sarsaparilla 3ij

Topics.

Must 3 separate indications.

1<sup>st</sup> Induce muscular rigors.

2<sup>nd</sup> Promote Appetite and Digestion.

3<sup>rd</sup> To interrupt periodical diseases.

In some cases of erysipelas, and in inflammation of typhoid character. In epidemic erysipelas.

In the mania depending upon a change of state of the Nervous system as in example epilepsy, Impaired Digestion from solitary and Neuralgia in

debilitated subjects. In Periodic Neuralgia they are indispensable.

Contraindicated.

1<sup>st</sup> Indications.

2<sup>nd</sup> Indications.

3<sup>rd</sup> Indications.

Topics.



*Syntherisma*

*hypotaenae*

*brunneopallens*

*hypotaenae*

At this point, the fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

Section 3 in the list of fossils from the same horizon.

*hypotaenae*

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

*hypotaenae* (Part of the list of fossils from the same horizon).

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

*hypotaenae* 2 sp.

*hypotaenae* 3 sp.

*hypotaenae* 3 sp.

*hypotaenae* 3 sp.

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

The same fossils from the same horizon are regarded as a variety in the same genus and they have the same name.

Continuation of Pleurisy - continued

Expectorations

Expectorations

Expectorations

Expectorations

Expectorations

Expectorations

Expectorations

Expectorations

Pleurisy. 3 varieties

1<sup>st</sup> Both characteristic symptoms.

Intense pain within the left mammary, during  
a scream when the part is pressed upon.  
Respiration much embarrassed. Enlargement  
over the heart. Pulse strong, frequent, and irregular  
accompanied with a thrill. (Pleurisy)  
of the heart. Slight pain in the left  
side of the chest.

2<sup>nd</sup> Cases without pain but with dyspnoea

Pain does not depend on the pleura but on the

the chest & is temporary

3<sup>rd</sup> Cases without any characteristic symptoms

Chronic cases.

Prognosis.

Pulse the slow & peculiar sound  
coming from the lungs of death when the heart  
The sound of the heart is not heard as if it was at a  
distance, & the lips are purple & blue.  
Mercury is to be given as possible.

Quaternary

Bank of the river is mostly fine sand  
and gravel.

From Point to

Calapa -

The river is mostly fine sand and gravel, but  
also contains a large amount of  
small pebbles.

At the mouth of the river there is a  
large deposit of

Continuation of Point to

Besides the ~~large~~ tubular water there is  
much of the ~~large~~ tubular water and  
much of the ~~large~~ tubular water.

the pain in the

There may be caused by direct  
stimulation of the brain (as in the case)  
of a child who has been held in the arms  
of his mother and by making violent efforts  
to bear down.

But when the pain is passing the pain "Take a  
pain" Apply the left hand to the crown

and bring the right hand down when the  
finger is on the crown of the head.

With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

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palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.


With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

With the fingers of the right hand the  
palm of the hand is on the crown of the head.

to the membranes ruptured; the child  
is the same colour as before in severity.  
In ordinary cases, only a slight amount of water  
discharge.  
To be guarded from pushing the  
patient out the pushing.  
The membranes, to be ruptured, leaving the  
perineum to be guarded during labour.  
If the pains do not come on in due time  
Child not to be brought too suddenly  
light touch over the abdomen until  
the placenta is delivered.

of  
Linchona   
used as an antiseptic and disin-  
fectant in scrofulous cases where the organ is much  
spongy and without secretion.

Carbon

Sulphur consist of the Bartrite and Sulphur  
Dose 5.

Red oxide

made from Carbonate of Soda and Sulphur  
oxide. The Carbonate of Soda is prepared from the  
Carbonate of Soda is prepared from the  
Carbonate of Soda is prepared from the

Red oxide of Iron is prepared from  
oxide in the alkali, then must be used for long  
time

Hydrogen oxide. Dose 5. 10 grains  
In some cases prepared from

Sulphate of Soda.

Apt to produce Acidity, Acidity in  
the stomachs of the body. The acid is the  
Hale principle of the body. The acid is the  
Hale principle of the body. The acid is the  
Hale principle of the body. The acid is the

Sulphate of Iron

Particularly composed of the acid

Carbonate of Soda

Sulphate of Iron

Sulphate of Iron

Sulphate of Iron

also in the form of Sulphate, a Sulphate

Preparation of Iron

best for the stomach

Sulphate of Iron

Hepatitis.

Sympathetic pain in the chest, usually in the left shoulder or in upper part of the back. Abscess may erupt into the skin. Color. Redness of inflammation in the liver to be removed quickly by leeches & cathartics.

Treatment.

Early & late, and in various localities, Phlegm, the first indication in the bilious. In various cases the symptoms are relieved at night, but at night in the morning calomel 5ss & at night 5ss  
 Lulph. Ind. 3ss  
 Calomel 5ss after the inflammation symptoms have been  
 5ss to prevent.

Cal. 5ss

Calomel 5ss

Rhubarb 5ss

at night and morning

Another

Calomel 5ss

at night

Calomel 5ss

in the morning

Keep the skin red with the potassium iodide and  
 diluted with the potassium iodide water and the iodine  
 to be kept through the night.

Pleuritis.

Treatment.

Evacuation

To prevent spreading of the inflammation

Blister, skin bind. and 5ss Calomel early

Spencer & Co.  
Saguntidogon

1825  
Per-... ..

Johna Infantum  
Salt ans.  
Montreux

1825  
Salt ans.

London  
Alphonsus

1825  
Genl. Honno Senack

BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS

Genl. Honno Senack  
Genl.

Genl. Honno Senack

Experiments in medicine  
and surgery  
since 1781  
the history of the  
Fever & Ague  
in the West Indies

Sulphate of Copper

classical name. It is a blue powder, and is used in medicine  
as a cathartic. It is also used in agriculture, and in the arts.  
It is a powerful poison, and should be used with caution.  
In the West Indies it is used to treat the Fever & Ague.  
It is also used to treat the skin diseases.  
It is a powerful poison, and should be used with caution.  
It is also used to treat the skin diseases.

Demonstration of the effects of the

the effects of the  
the effects of the  
the effects of the

Sleep no more. The effects of the  
the effects of the  
the effects of the





Dad

Tubercle

spike white, set in roots in living like root

Chloroform

in case of 2

and long

sharp end

wide end

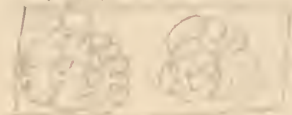
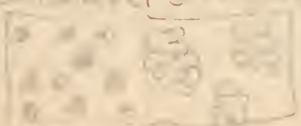
2 3 4  
 1/2 g. water, 1/2 g. oil, 1/2 g. alcohol, 1/2 g. ether, 1/2 g. acetone

some cases a transverse matter

isolated, sometimes

Agaric

Infected



Yucca is a matter within the 3rd line. Without 3rd line



Set of Consumption in 1/2 1/2 1/2

A foreign substance lodged in the cellular space of the  
 skin, the base of the living

Tubercle is also found in the dermis of the skin

14 Tubercles (Chloroform)



Parasitic, and  
 the putrefaction  
 tubercle matter



15 The tubercle is to a certain extent







Warwick Castle

Room	20
Leam	20
Upper	20
Lower	30
to the	
Room	20

Observations



Belmonte

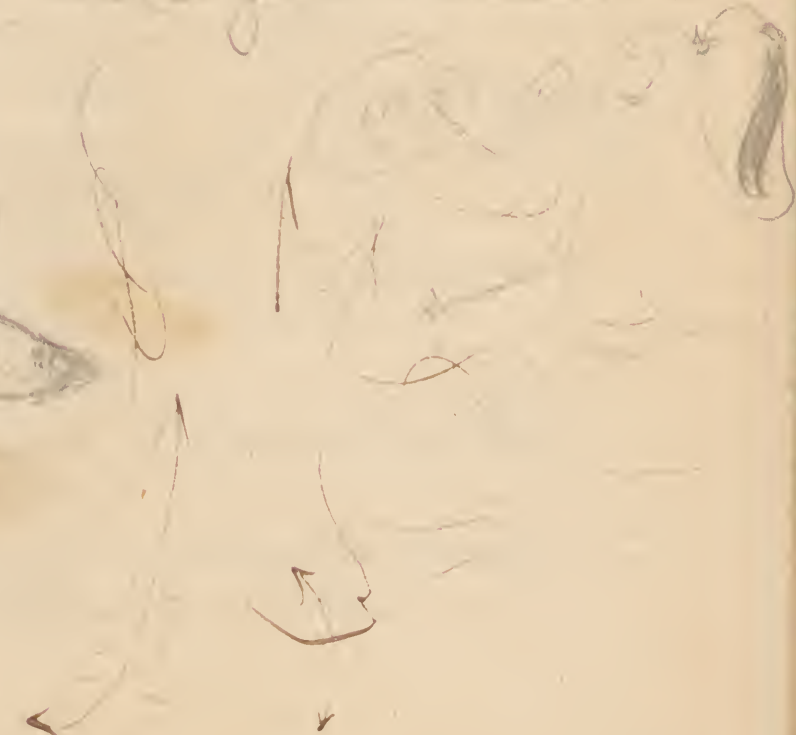
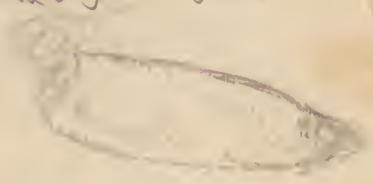
James Hamilton on the Regatta  
Amador  
Hawley on the Regatta  
Hawley  
Hawley on the Regatta  
Hawley  
Hawley

Partic. of the Regatta  
Extension of the Stomach  
Hepatic Disorders

Day June Day June  
 June 6 and Day June  
 Day June  
 June 10 June 11  
 June 12 June 13  
 June 14 June 15  
 June 16 June 17  
 June 18 June 19  
 June 20 June 21  
 June 22 June 23  
 June 24 June 25  
 June 26 June 27  
 June 28 June 29  
 June 30

June 1 June 2 June 3 June 4 June 5 June 6 June 7 June 8 June 9 June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 June 16 June 17 June 18 June 19 June 20 June 21 June 22 June 23 June 24 June 25 June 26 June 27 June 28 June 29 June 30

June 1 June 2 June 3 June 4 June 5 June 6 June 7 June 8 June 9 June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 June 16 June 17 June 18 June 19 June 20 June 21 June 22 June 23 June 24 June 25 June 26 June 27 June 28 June 29 June 30







These are made regarded as a standard  
reference

Consideration

Phagocytic cells  
2/11 3/11 4/11  
8 1/2 5 2/3

the intestines of the  
is necessary also Cholesterin  
Cholesterol

1/11  
1/8



Mercury is used in this country and  
the other is used in the  
of the cum

The small does not  
in the respect that in the  
Lianhan Cambridge with Dover  
of the same

Seven Ponds  
sometimes the preparation of the  
with the  
Blue Bell

Mercury containing Rose and

Reckonment

Meaning  
Last

# Investigations on Urine in Disease.

## Anasarca

Colour Red; White deposit, a line in depth 3/4 after standing. Alkaline. Evacuated by heat,  $\text{NO}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  had no effect. No  $\text{NH}_3$  fr  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ . No precipitate fr the acid sol. by  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ .

N.B. Was not able to tell what the above deposit was. The white deposit led me before testing it to suppose it Phosphatic, the urine ~~on~~ on dropping in the centre of a drop, of a drop of  $\text{NO}_5$  - Showed the play of colours indicating bile, in very plainly there was also effervescence, and as there was a strong odour of  $\text{NH}_4$  from the vial, I thought indicated the presence of  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3$ . My brother James very satisfactorily explained the presence of  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_4$  in decomposed urine, which was owing to ~~an~~ transposition of the elements of urea ( $\text{C}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ ) changed to  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3$  & one eq. of N and one of C being decomposed.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Case

Obs 1 No effervescence when  $\text{NO}_5$  was dropped on a drop of urine ~~then~~ after the urine had stood for more than a week. The above proves that carbonate of ammonia is not always found in decomposed urine.

## Obs 2

I passed some urine, when in usual health, the urine with the exception of the presence of Phosphates in slight quantity produced by heat, indicated no abnormal condition; after standing 2 or 3 days, I noticed the following. Its odour was that of the inside an oyster shell immediately after a live oyster had been removed. Translucent with a cloud in it.  $\text{NO}_5$  had no effect on it. No smell of  $\text{NH}_3$  (Amia). Neutral.

Obs 3<sup>rd</sup>

Scarlet Fever in (Delusine calum)

Opale. yellow colour. an 3<sup>rd</sup> of sediment in 3iv of the urine. Sickening smell. white deposit. Becoming acid. Heat rendered it perfectly clear.  $\text{NO}_3$  had not much effect when dropped upon the centre of a drop of the Urine. Urine seemed to be the chief ingredient, which I discovered could be dissolved by holding the test <sup>tube</sup> in the closed hand for two or three minutes. I ran a little into a watch glass containing a few drops of Hydrochloric acid and put it away. The fact that the Urine of  $\text{Am}^{ca}$  will dissolve in the closed hand proves that it would be dissolved in the system. Now what causes it to appear as a cloud or sediment, is it because the urine is cooled when in the vial, if this were the cause it would re-appear after the test tube in which it had been previously heated was cooled.  $\text{NO}_3$  about half a drop when applied by the inner end of the glass stopper of the ~~jar~~ <sup>my glass</sup> ~~containing~~ containing the acid to the residue remaining after a drop of the urine had evaporated on a slip of glass caused slight effervescence and left a creamy white deposit. Part being of a reddish yellow or ~~brown~~ yellow brown. The deposit itself was whitish.

Diabetic Urine.

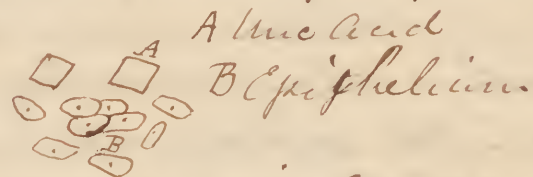
Dec 20<sup>th</sup> Watery. When shaken ~~the~~ a thick froth formed on the top and remained a long time. ~~to be~~ Acid. After standing 12 hours deposited a white cloud but no change in the colour of the urine. Peculiar sickening odour. Dec 22<sup>nd</sup> Deposit white and in small flakes resembling ~~somewhat~~ albumen somewhat

much more distinct than it was yesterday.

Obs 4<sup>th</sup> Urate of Ammonia. Urine sanguine.

Bell's Urine. Capacity of the urine. Red colour. ~~Translucent~~ in the shade. Translucent when held up to the light. No effect when dropped upon a drop of it. Became perfectly clear by heat. Slightly Acid. Had stood 2 or 3 hours.

Microscopic Appearances.



Obs 5<sup>th</sup> This patient has had Dyspepsia for some time and now has pains in the loins. Nervous Temperament. Spare habit. 47 or 50 yrs old. Has had Rheumatism.

Uric acid, and Urate of Lime in the same urine. The larger are the primary and fundamental form of the Uric acid Crystals, being Rhomboid or Rhombus. the others the small squares, are the Urate of Lime. their characteristic size in relation to the Uric acid is contrasted. ~~with~~ also their form, the peculiarity of this crystal is the square in the middle having its sides not parallel with outer square but opposite to the angles of this square.

Obs 6<sup>th</sup> Urate of Ammonia.

(Narrowish)

Opake yellow. Small ~~irregular~~ black spots, irregular in size, and form under the microscope. Did not observe any well formed crystals of uric acid. Clear when heated, remained clear. The urine had stood 7 or 8 hours.

Nervous

Oct 7

Urine amber colored, Rapidly cleared before one P.M. Became very opaque, and white, when boiled, which opacity was dissipated, and the transparency returned, when a few drops of acetic acid were added. Indicating thereby the presence of phosphates.

A.B. I had been suffering all the morning with an inactive, unsettled, and torpid mind. ~~The evening~~ Last evening, I went to bed, dejected and down cast, all hope was extinguished; the future was as dark, and unpromising as my most gloomy imagination could paint. This morning, I arose in no better spirits, than those, which were my bed fellows.

~~Oct 8<sup>th</sup>~~ Oct 8<sup>th</sup>

The urine which was, put away from yesterday, (account above) had a Kiesten's pellicle of phosphates upon it, which was very beautiful.

Oct 9<sup>th</sup>

Urine after standing an hour deposited a ~~sediment~~ rusty colored sediment, which disappeared on the application of heat. The supernatant fluid was of a reddish brown color.

Obs: 10<sup>th</sup>

Scalation: today eruption, darker yellow, than natural. Heavy deposit of mucus floating in it. This urine looked almost natural. Became perfectly clear by heat.

Vol 12

The solid white flakes, I thought from the fact of their  
be thrown down by  $\text{NO}_2$  were albumen, but Acetic  
Acid did not dissolve them, and when an Amount  
of  $\text{VNO}_2$  was added equal to the whole amount in  
the tube, the urine became clear, and like  
Madeira wine.

As 13<sup>th</sup>

Milky white deposit, entirely dissipated by heat.

Vol 14 Diabetic Menu.

odour of apples, pale, sticky to the feel. Heated with half its bulk of Liq Potash became a dark claret. ~~Contains~~ Heated by itself a white precipitate was thrown down, which was also thrown down by  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , both were dissolved

ly. Acetic acid. No residue was left when a drop was evaporated ~~upon~~ by heat upon a slip of glass. Nothing striking seen in a drop placed under the microscope, except something which indistinctly resembled *Forams* and epithelial scales.

Meteorological Observations in 1856  
Indiana 1856 Indiana.

December Month	Time	Wind	Sky	Therm.	Barom.
December	13 <sup>th</sup>	10 A.M.	S.E.	Cloudy.	
"	"	12 M.	S.E.	"	
"	"	5 P.M.	S.E.	Rain	
"	14 <sup>th</sup>	9 A.M.	W.	Snow	
"	15 <sup>th</sup>	7 A.M.	W by N.	Hazy.	colder
"	"	12 M.	W.	"	colder
"	"	5 P.M.	W.	Hazy	"
"	16 <sup>th</sup>	9 A.M.	W.	Snow - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	"
"	"	12 M.	W.	Snowing lightly.	"
"	"	5 M.	W.	do do	"
"	17 <sup>th</sup>	9 A.M.	W by N.	Hazy.	"
"	"	12 M.	N	clear	"
"	"	5 P.M.	"	"	"
"	18 <sup>th</sup>	9 A.M.	S.E.	clear	"
"	"	12 M.	"	Hazy.	"
"	19 <sup>th</sup>	9 A.M.	S.E.	Cloudy (warm)	"
"	"	12 M.	S.W.	clear	"
"	"	5 P.M.	S.	cloudy (colder)	"
"	20 <sup>th</sup>	9 A.M.	N.E.	clearing. Snow in the night.	"
"	"	12 M.	N.W.	cold	"
"	"	5 P.M.	N.W.	colder and cloudy	"
"	21 <sup>st</sup>	9 A.M.	N.W.	"	"
"	"	12 M.	"	"	"
"	"	5 P.M.	"	not clear	"

Number of clear days in 1859

10 = clear no clear sky  
0 = no clouds

Jan 11

Time. Therm. Wind.

January.

1<sup>st</sup> cloudy. 10. } 30<sup>th</sup> clear.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Clear } 31<sup>st</sup> clear.  
3<sup>rd</sup> cloudy. } Feb 1  
4<sup>th</sup> clear 1<sup>st</sup> clear, cloudy & rain  
5<sup>th</sup> C. & C. 2<sup>nd</sup> cloudy & rain.  
6<sup>th</sup> cloudy 3<sup>rd</sup> cloudy.  
7<sup>th</sup> cloudy 4<sup>th</sup> cloudy & clear = 8  
8<sup>th</sup> Clear & cold 5<sup>th</sup> cloudy. = 10  
9<sup>th</sup> Clear 6<sup>th</sup> cloudy = 10  
10<sup>th</sup> Clear 7<sup>th</sup> clear  
11 cloudy 8<sup>th</sup> cloudy & rain = 10  
12<sup>th</sup> cloudy 9<sup>th</sup> cloudy & snow = 10  
13 cloudy & rain 10<sup>th</sup> " " "  
14 cloudy " " " "  
15 " drizzle 12<sup>th</sup> clear  
16 " 13<sup>th</sup> cloudy = 10  
17 " 14<sup>th</sup> " "  
18 Clear & cloudy = 7 } 15<sup>th</sup> " Fine rain = 10  
19<sup>th</sup> " " = 5 } 16<sup>th</sup> " cloudy, Eclipse of Moon.  
20<sup>th</sup> cloudy & drizzle 17<sup>th</sup> " cloudy. Eclipse of Moon. Thunder & lightning, and a very  
21<sup>st</sup> cloudy & clear = 8 18<sup>th</sup> " C. & C. = 8 extraordinary pale quantity of rain in a short time.  
22<sup>nd</sup> clear & cold 19<sup>th</sup> " " = " Thunder & lightning seen star  
23<sup>rd</sup> clear & cloudy = 8 20<sup>th</sup> " " = "  
24<sup>th</sup> clear & cloudy = 8 21<sup>st</sup> clear = 0  
25<sup>th</sup> " " = 8 22<sup>nd</sup> C. & C. = 4  
26<sup>th</sup> " " = 8 23<sup>rd</sup> C. & C. = 6  
27 cloudy & rain = 10 24<sup>th</sup> cloudy = 10  
28 cloudy cloudy = 8 25<sup>th</sup> " " = 5  
29 clear 26<sup>th</sup> clear & cloudy = 9  
27<sup>th</sup> " "

March

1<sup>st</sup> clear  
2 " & cloudy = 9  
3 " " " = 4  
4 " " " = 6  
5 clear = 0  
6 " "  
7 cloudy & rain.  
8 cloudy.  
9 clear  
10 " "  
11 cloudy  
12 clear  
13 " "  
14 clear.  
15 " & cloudy, hard shower  
16 " & cloudy.  
17 " & cloudy, terrible snow storm cold  
18 " & cloudy cold  
19 clear & cloudy cold  
20<sup>th</sup> cloudy.  
21<sup>st</sup> C. & cloudy.  
22<sup>nd</sup> C. & cloudy  
23<sup>rd</sup> clear & "  
24<sup>th</sup> cloudy "  
25<sup>th</sup> clear  
26<sup>th</sup> clear & cloudy  
27<sup>th</sup> C. & cloudy  
28<sup>th</sup> C. & cloudy  
29<sup>th</sup> clear & cloudy  
30<sup>th</sup> clear  
31<sup>st</sup> clear

9

Time, Temperature, Wind, Pressure, Moon.

April

May

1st Clear & Cloudy 12th Clear & Cloudy  
2nd Cloudy & Rain 13th Clear  
3rd Clear 14th "  
4th Clear & Cloudy 15th "  
5th " " Cold 16th "  
6th " " Cloudy 17th "  
7th " " " 18th "  
8th " " " 19th "  
9th Clear " 20th " rain in the night  
10th " " " 21st "  
11th " " " 22nd " Cool  
12th " " " 23rd " warmer  
13th Cloudy & Rain 24th " warmer  
14th Clear & Cloudy 25th Clear & warmer  
15th " " 26th "  
16th Cloudy 27th "  
17th Cloudy 28th "  
18th Clear & Cloudy 29th "  
19th Clear 30th Cloudy, hard rain in the night  
20th " & Cloudy 31st Cloudy & Clear  
21st Cloudy & Rain very cold W. N. W.

W. N. W. ice this morning a thick as an ordinary window pane.

22nd Clear  
23rd Cloudy  
24th Clear  
25th Cloudy  
26th "  
27th "  
28th "  
29th "  
30th "

June

1st Clear 23rd Clear & Cloudy  
2nd " 24th "  
3rd " 25th "  
4th Clear & Cloudy 26th "  
5th " " Cloudy 27th Clear  
6th " " 28th " very hot  
7th " " 29th Clear & Cloudy, hard shower, very hot  
8th " " 30th "  
9th " " 31st "  
10th " " "  
11th " " "  
12th " " "  
13th " " "  
14th " " "  
15th " " "  
16th " " "  
17th " " "  
18th " " "  
19th " " "  
20th " " "  
21st " " "  
22nd " " "  
23rd " " "  
24th " " "  
25th " " "  
26th " " "  
27th " " "  
28th " " "  
29th " " "  
30th " " "  
31st " " "

July

May

1st Clear 15th Clear and very hot  
2nd " 16th "  
3rd " 17th "  
4th " 18th "  
5th " 19th "  
6th " 20th "  
7th " 21st " Cloudy cooling  
8th " 22nd Clear cool  
9th " 23rd Clear "  
10th " 24th Cloudy "  
11th " 25th " "  
12th " 26th " "  
13th " 27th " "  
14th " 28th " "  
15th " 29th " "  
16th " 30th " "  
17th " 31st " "  
18th " "  
19th " "  
20th " "  
21st " "  
22nd " "  
23rd " "  
24th " "  
25th " "  
26th " "  
27th " "  
28th " "  
29th " "  
30th " "  
31st " "

100 Fath. in a cool place

July  
 28<sup>th</sup> Clear and cool  
 29<sup>th</sup> " " "  
 30<sup>th</sup> Cloudy, with a slight sprinkle in the morning  
 31<sup>st</sup> Clear and cool  
 31<sup>st</sup> Cloudy in the morning with a slight sprinkle of rain.  
 1<sup>st</sup> Good shower in the night.

August.  
 1<sup>st</sup> Clear & warmer  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Clear & cloudy with a noble rain.  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Cloudy  
 4<sup>th</sup> Clear  
 5<sup>th</sup> Clear  
 6<sup>th</sup> Clear  
 7<sup>th</sup> "  
 8<sup>th</sup> "  
 9<sup>th</sup> "  
 10<sup>th</sup> Cloudy, with rain in the night  
 11<sup>th</sup> Clear & hot  
 12<sup>th</sup> Clear "  
 13<sup>th</sup> Clear "  
 14<sup>th</sup> " "  
 15<sup>th</sup> " "  
 16<sup>th</sup> " "  
 17<sup>th</sup> "  
 18<sup>th</sup> " heat & rain  
 19<sup>th</sup> " cooler  
 20<sup>th</sup> " Hot  
 21<sup>st</sup> " cooler  
 22<sup>nd</sup> " Rain in the night  
 23<sup>rd</sup> " cool  
 24<sup>th</sup> " "  
 25<sup>th</sup> " rain in  
 26<sup>th</sup> Cloudy & hot  
 27<sup>th</sup> Rain all day and night.  
 28<sup>th</sup> Cloudy  
 29<sup>th</sup> Cloudy  
 30<sup>th</sup> Clear & hot  
 31<sup>st</sup> Clear & hot

September  
 1<sup>st</sup> Clear & warm  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Cloudy, with rain in the night  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Clear & warm  
 4<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 5<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 6<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 7<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 8<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 9<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 10<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 11<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 12<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 13<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 14<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 15<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 16<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 17<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 18<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 19<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 20<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 21<sup>st</sup> Clear & warm  
 22<sup>nd</sup> Clear & warm  
 23<sup>rd</sup> Clear & warm  
 24<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 25<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 26<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 27<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 28<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 29<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 30<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 31<sup>st</sup> Clear & warm

October  
 1<sup>st</sup> Clear & warm  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Clear & warm  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Clear & warm  
 4<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 5<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 6<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 7<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 8<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 9<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 10<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 11<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 12<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 13<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 14<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 15<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 16<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 17<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 18<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 19<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 20<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 21<sup>st</sup> Clear & warm  
 22<sup>nd</sup> Clear & warm  
 23<sup>rd</sup> Clear & warm  
 24<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 25<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 26<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 27<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 28<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 29<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 30<sup>th</sup> Clear & warm  
 31<sup>st</sup> Clear & warm

November  
 1<sup>st</sup> Clear & cool  
 2<sup>nd</sup> " warm  
 3<sup>rd</sup> " "  
 4<sup>th</sup> " "  
 5<sup>th</sup> Cloudy  
 6<sup>th</sup> "  
 7<sup>th</sup> "  
 8<sup>th</sup> "  
 9<sup>th</sup> "  
 10<sup>th</sup> " cold on top  
 11<sup>th</sup> "  
 12<sup>th</sup> "  
 13<sup>th</sup> "  
 14<sup>th</sup> Clear "  
 15<sup>th</sup> " "  
 16<sup>th</sup> " "  
 17<sup>th</sup> Cloudy & warm  
 18<sup>th</sup> " " direct rain  
 19<sup>th</sup> "  
 20<sup>th</sup> "  
 21<sup>st</sup> "  
 22<sup>nd</sup> "  
 23<sup>rd</sup> "  
 24<sup>th</sup> "  
 25<sup>th</sup> "  
 26<sup>th</sup> "  
 27<sup>th</sup> "  
 28<sup>th</sup> "  
 29<sup>th</sup> "  
 30<sup>th</sup> "  
 31<sup>st</sup> "



# Thermometrical Observations

taken at Napoleon Ripley Co: Indiana  
1868

Date	M.	N.	N.	Mean
Jan	65°	77		
Feb	68			

1870 A

	inches Depth of Rain, taken at Phila Pa.
Jan	3.3/10
Feb	2.3/10
March	5.3/10
April	7/10 + 7/10 + 2 6/10 + 1 1/4 + 1 1/2 = 5 1/2
May	1 1/10 + 1 1/10 + 1 - 1 = 5 1/10
June	2 + 3/10

Meteorological Observations.  
Feb 21<sup>st</sup> 1872 taken at Napoleon Ripley  
County Indiana by Frank Henry Hamack  
At 13 yrs: whose duty it was to observe the  
wind and temperature, and James H  
Hamack whose duty it was to observe  
the Heavens & Sky. These observations  
the aforesaid boys agree to make daily  
and record them in this book.

Feb 21 <sup>st</sup>	1872	Sky	clear	Wind	
22 <sup>nd</sup>	"	"	clear	Freezing	Drizzling
23 <sup>rd</sup>	"	"	clear		
24 <sup>th</sup>	"	"	cloudy rainy	Wind day	Mod. rate
25 <sup>th</sup>	"	"	cloudy		
26 <sup>th</sup>	"	"	cloudy		
27 <sup>th</sup>	"	"	cloudy	moderate	and calm

17 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	29 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy and snowy	
"	1 <sup>st</sup>	cloudy	
"	2 <sup>nd</sup>	cloudy	
"	3 <sup>rd</sup>	cloudy and snowy	
"	4 <sup>th</sup>	clear	
"	5 <sup>th</sup>	clear	
"	6 <sup>th</sup>	clear	
"	7 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	8 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	9 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	10 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	11 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	12 <sup>th</sup>	clear	
"	13 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	14 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	15 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	16 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	17 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	18 <sup>th</sup>	clear	
"	19 <sup>th</sup>	clear	
"	20 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	
"	21 <sup>st</sup>	clear	
"	22 <sup>nd</sup>	cloudy	
"	23 <sup>rd</sup>	cloudy	
"	24 <sup>th</sup>	clear	
"	25 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	Rainy
"	26 <sup>th</sup>	clear	moderate
"	27 <sup>th</sup>	clear	warm & spring like
"	28 <sup>th</sup>	clear	warm
"	29 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	cloudy
"	30 <sup>th</sup>	cloudy	windy & drizzle

# March

1	cloudy	moderate	
2	cloudy	moderate	
3	cloudy	moderate	
4	cloudy	moderate	
5	cloudy	moderate	
6	cloudy	moderate	
7	cloudy	moderate	
8	cloudy	moderate	
9	cloudy	moderate	
10	cloudy	moderate	
11	cloudy	moderate	
12	cloudy	moderate	
13	cloudy	moderate	
14	cloudy	moderate	
15	cloudy	moderate	
16	cloudy	moderate	
17	cloudy	moderate	
18	cloudy	moderate	
19	cloudy	moderate	
20	cloudy	moderate	
21	cloudy	moderate	
22	cloudy	moderate	
23	cloudy	moderate	
24	cloudy	moderate	
25	cloudy	moderate	
26	cloudy	moderate	
27	cloudy	moderate	
28	cloudy	moderate	
29	cloudy	moderate	
30	cloudy	moderate	
31	cloudy	moderate	

22 cloudy	Windy	Moderate	Jan	Jan
23 clear	Warm	Same		
24 clear	Warm	Same		
25 cloudy	Warm	Same		
26 cloudy	Warm	Same	Jan	Jan
27 cloudy	Warm	Same		
28 clear	Warm	Same		
29 cloudy	Moderate	Same		
30 cloudy	Moderate	Same		

May 1872

1 cloudy and raining	Moderate	Windy		
2 cloudy	Cold	Same		
3 cloudy	Cold	Same		
4 cloudy	Warm	Same		
5 cloudy	Moderate	Same		
6 cloudy	Moderate	Same		
7 cloudy	Moderate	Same		
8 cloudy	Moderate	Windy		
9 cloudy	Moderate	Same		
10 cloudy	Moderate	Same		
11 cloudy raining	Moderate	Same		
12 cloudy	Moderate	Same		
13 cloudy	Warm	Windy		
14 cloudy	Warm	Same		
15 cloudy	Warm	Same		
16 cloudy	Warm	Same		
17 cloudy raining	Windy	Moderate		
18 cloudy raining	Windy	Warm		
19 cloudy	Windy	Moderate		
20 cloudy	Windy	Same		
21 cloudy raining	Windy	Same		

22 cloudy	Warm	Windy
23 cloudy	Warm	Windy
24 cloudy	Warm	Windy
25 cloudy	Warm	Windy
26 cloudy	Warm	Windy
27 clear	Moderate	Windy
28 cloudy	Moderate	Windy
29 cloudy	Moderate	Windy
30 clear	Warm	Windy
31 cloudy	Warm	Windy

June

G O N E

July & August

1 cloudy	Moderate	Windy
2 cloudy	Moderate	Windy
3 cloudy	Warm	Windy
4 cloudy	Windy	Moderate
5 cloudy	Windy	Moderate
6 cloudy	Windy	Warm
7 cloudy	Windy	Warm
8 cloudy	Windy	Warm
9 cloudy	Windy	Warm
10 cloudy	Windy	Warm
11 cloudy	Windy	Warm
12 cloudy	Windy	Warm
13 Rain	Windy	Warm

14 Great Rain	Ever Known	June 13/30
15 cloudy	Windy	Moderate
16 cloudy	Windy	Warm
17 cloudy	Windy	Warm
18 cloudy	Windy	Warm
19 cloudy	Windy	Warm
20 cloudy	Windy	Warm
21 cloudy	Windy	Warm

22	cloudy	Calm	Moderate
23	cloudy	Calm	Moderate
24	cloudy	Moderate	Calm
25	cloudy	Warm	Calm
26	cloudy	Warm	Calm
27	cloudy	Moderate	Windy
28	cloudy	Moderate	Calm
29	cloudy	Warm	Calm
30	cloudy	Warm	Windy

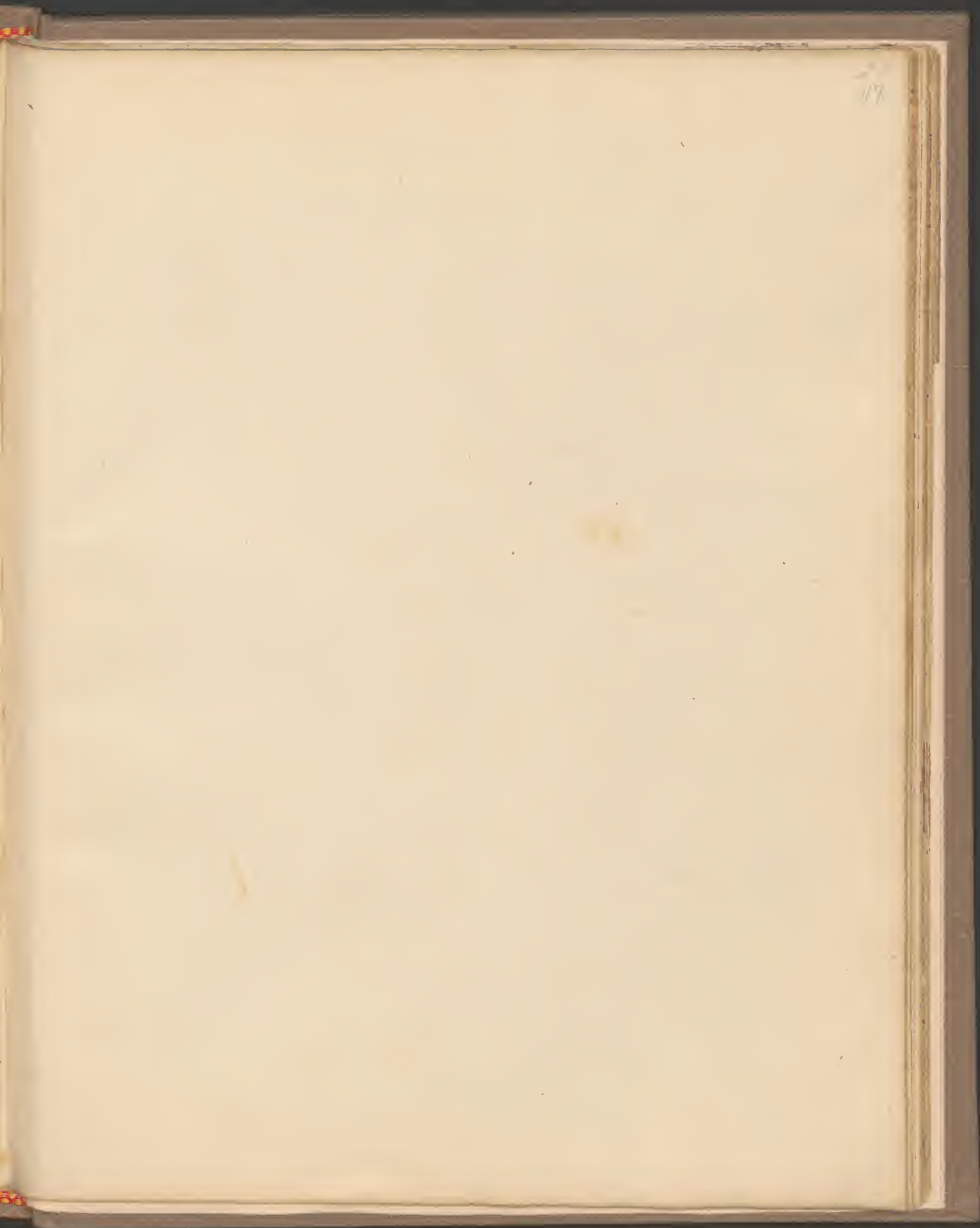
Jan 1st

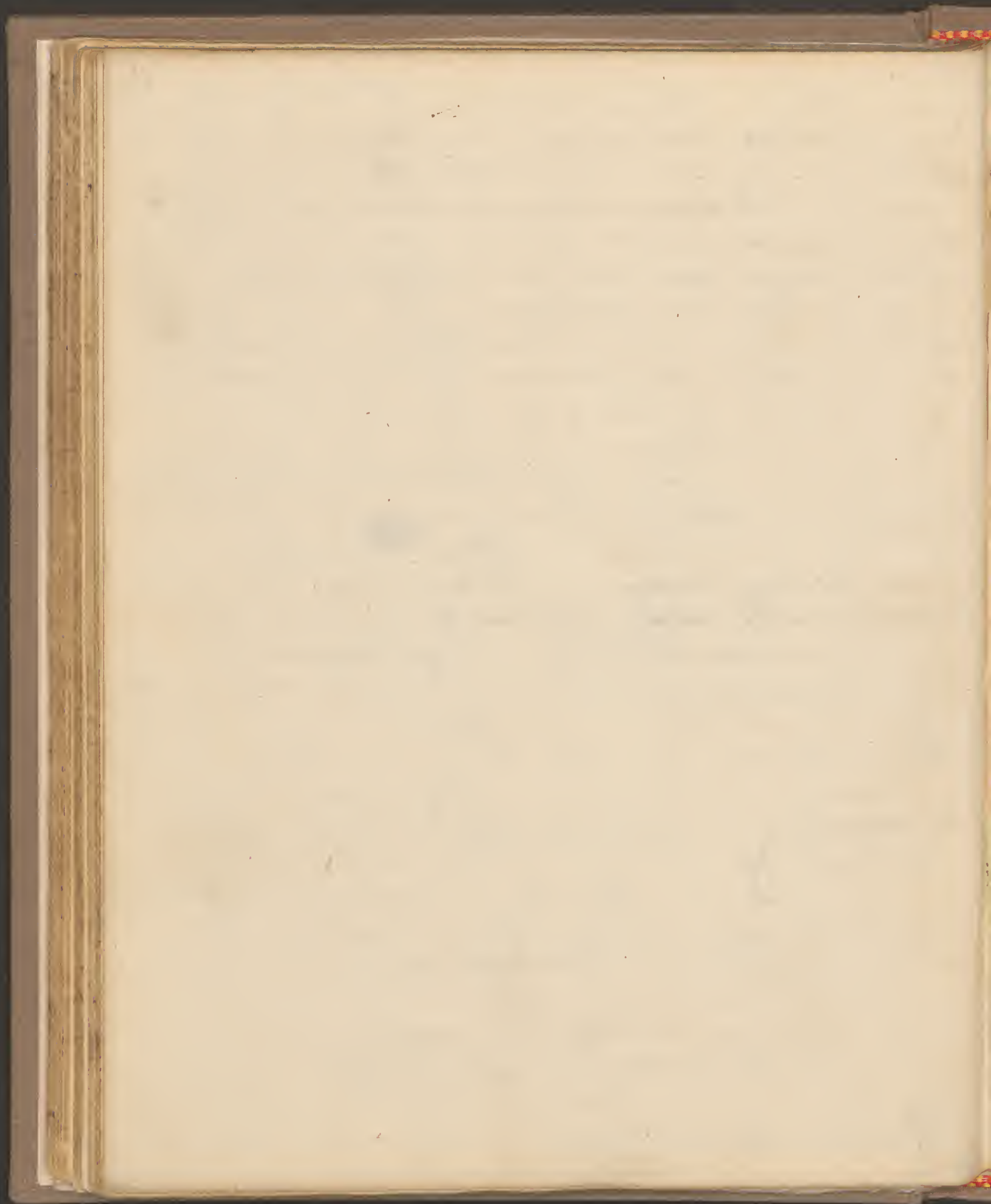
1st	Warm	Calm
2	Warm	Calm
3	Warm	Calm
4	Warm	Calm
5	Moderate	Calm
6	Warm	Calm
7	Warm	Calm
8	Warm	Calm
9	Warm	Calm
10	Warm	Windy
11	Moderate	Windy
12	Warm	Calm
13	Warm	Calm
14	Warm	Windy
15	Moderate	Windy
16	Moderate	Windy
17	Moderate	Windy
18	Warm	Windy
19	Warm	Windy

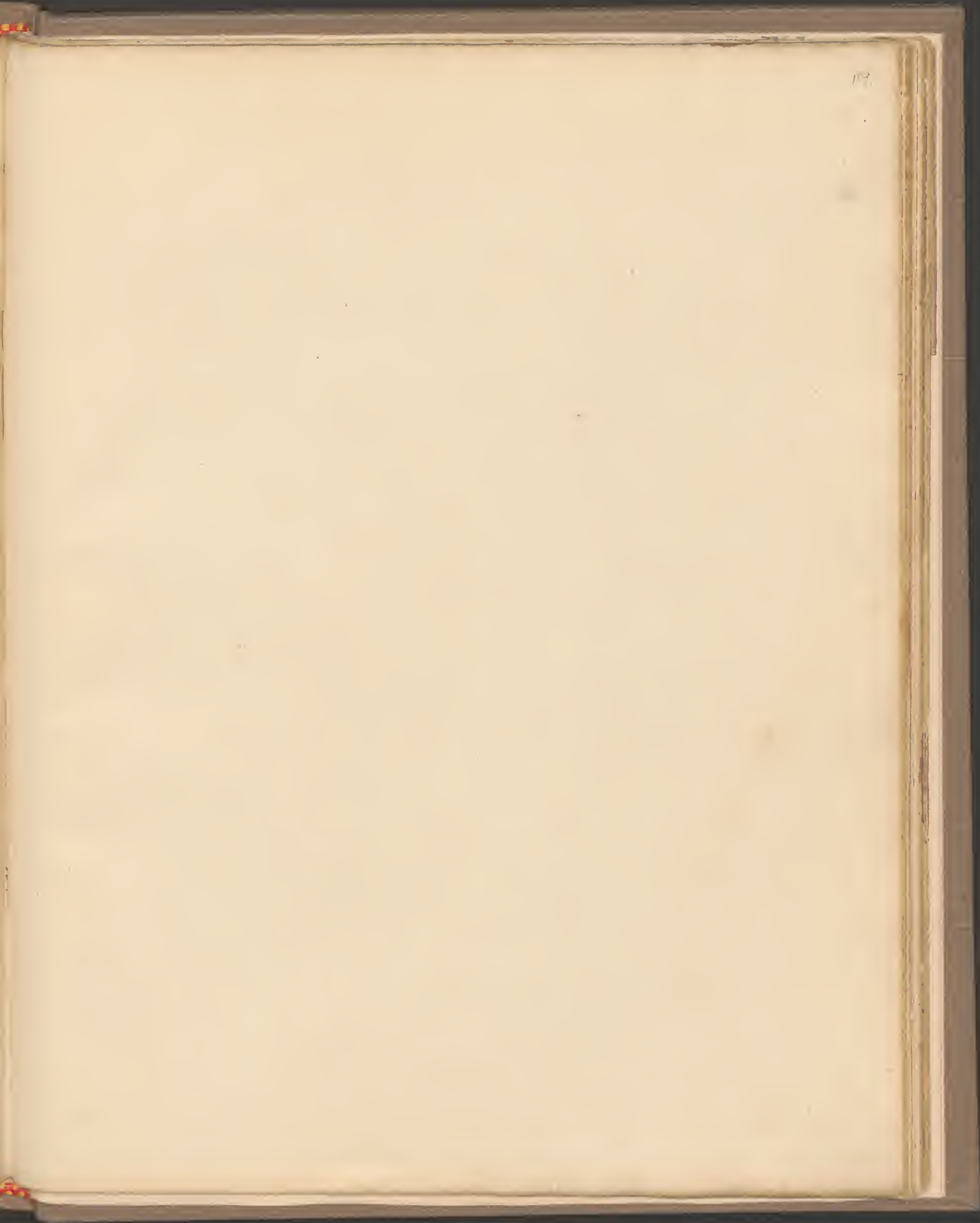
20. 10. 1871

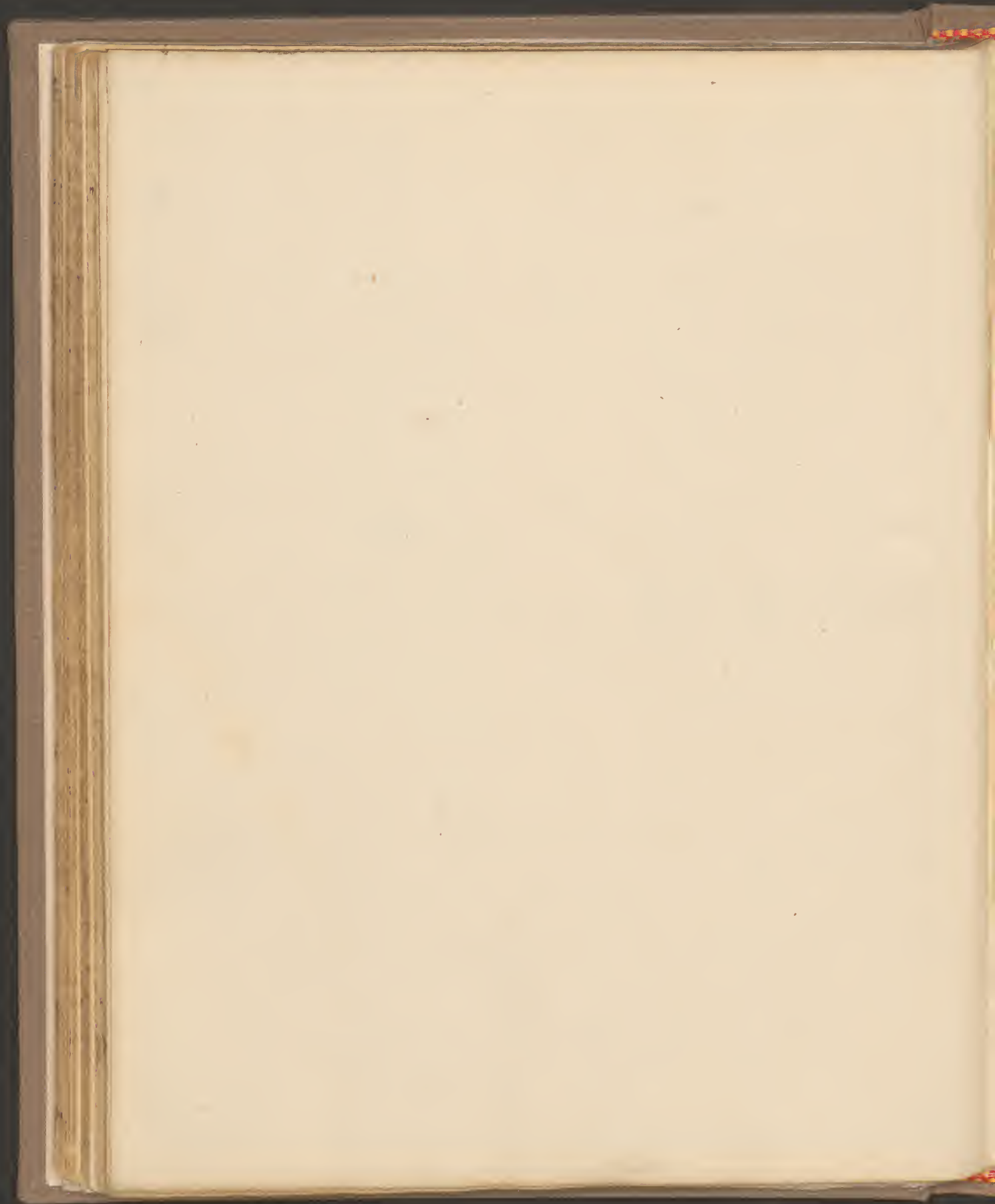
of the living day

June 10 1911

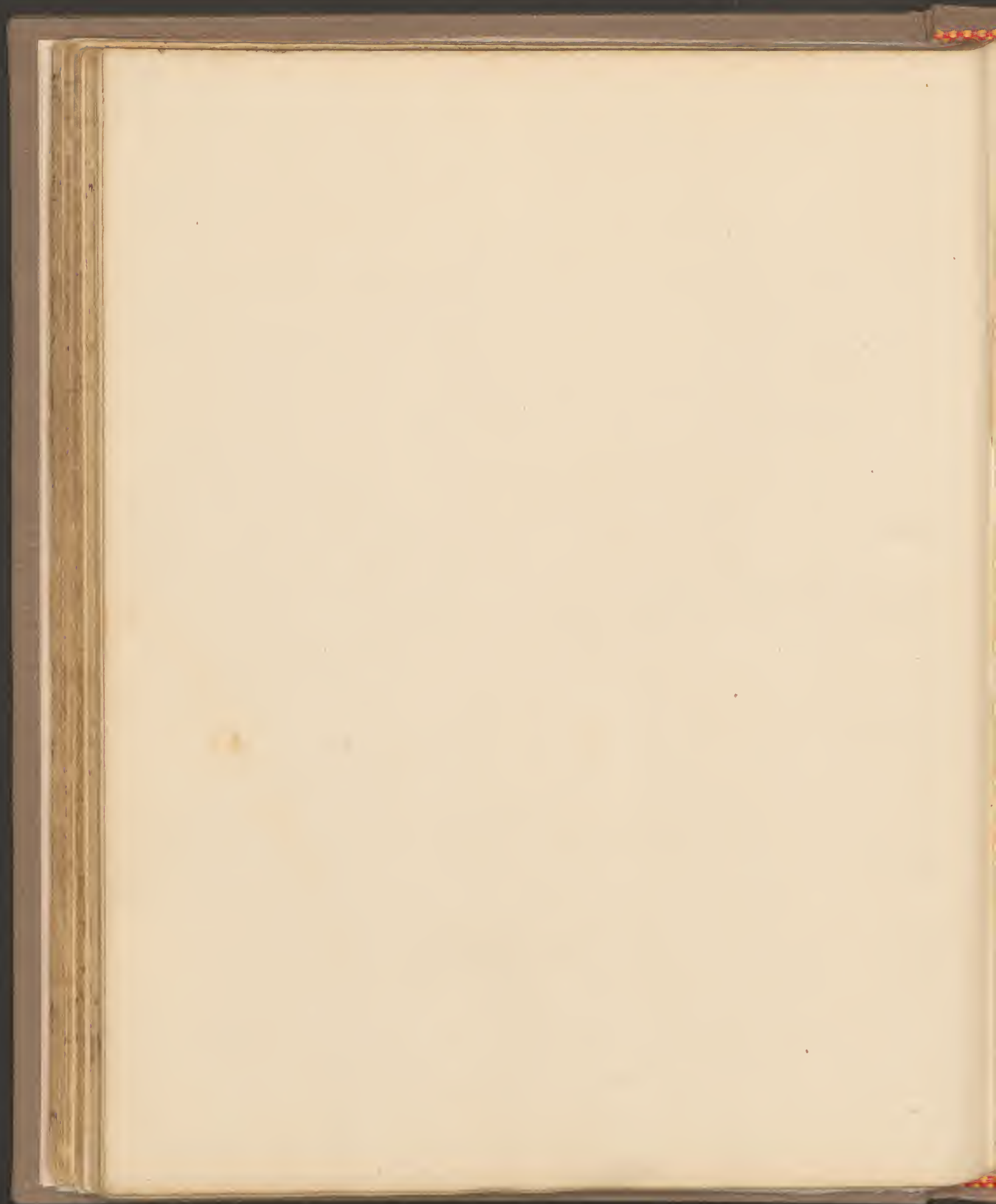


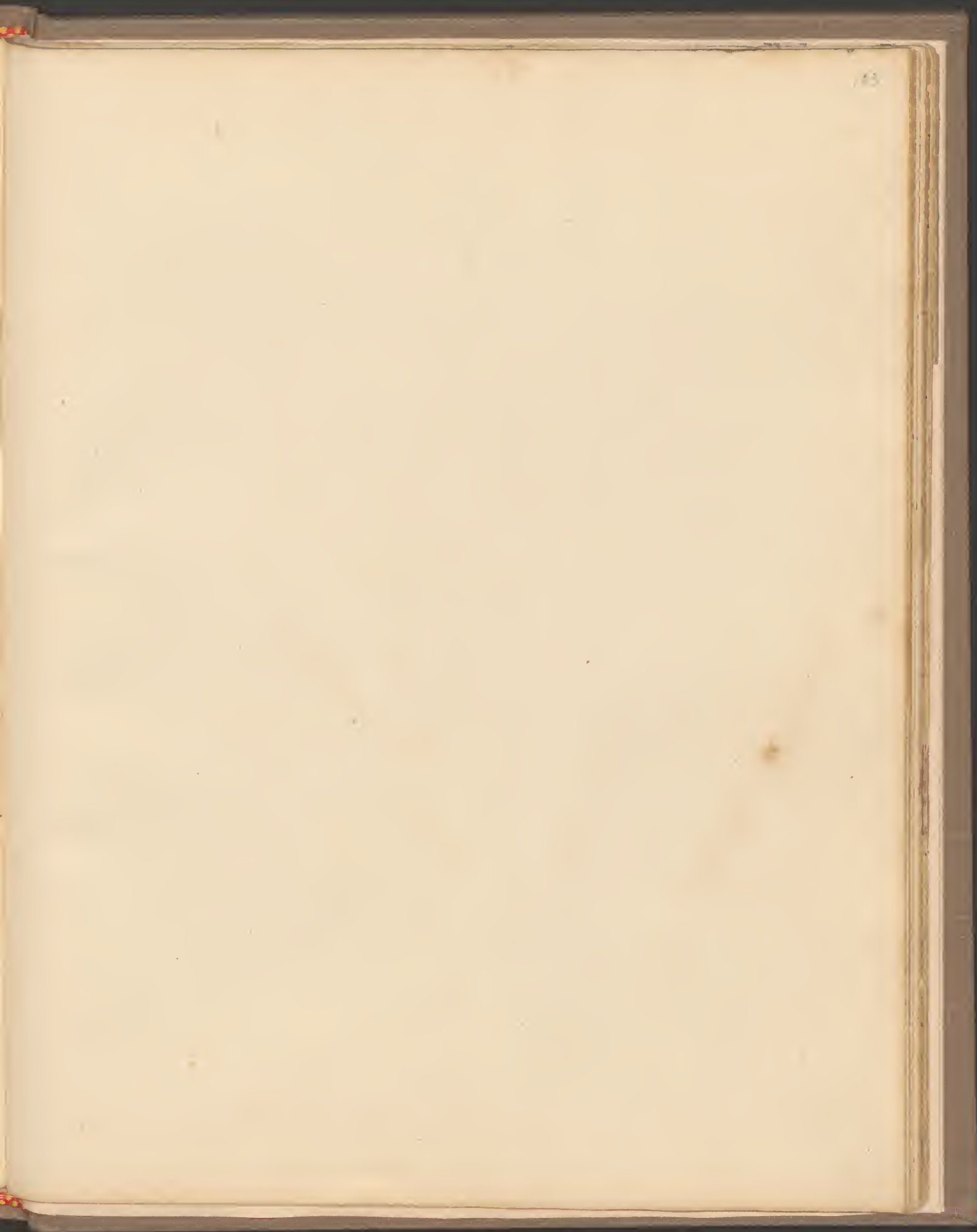


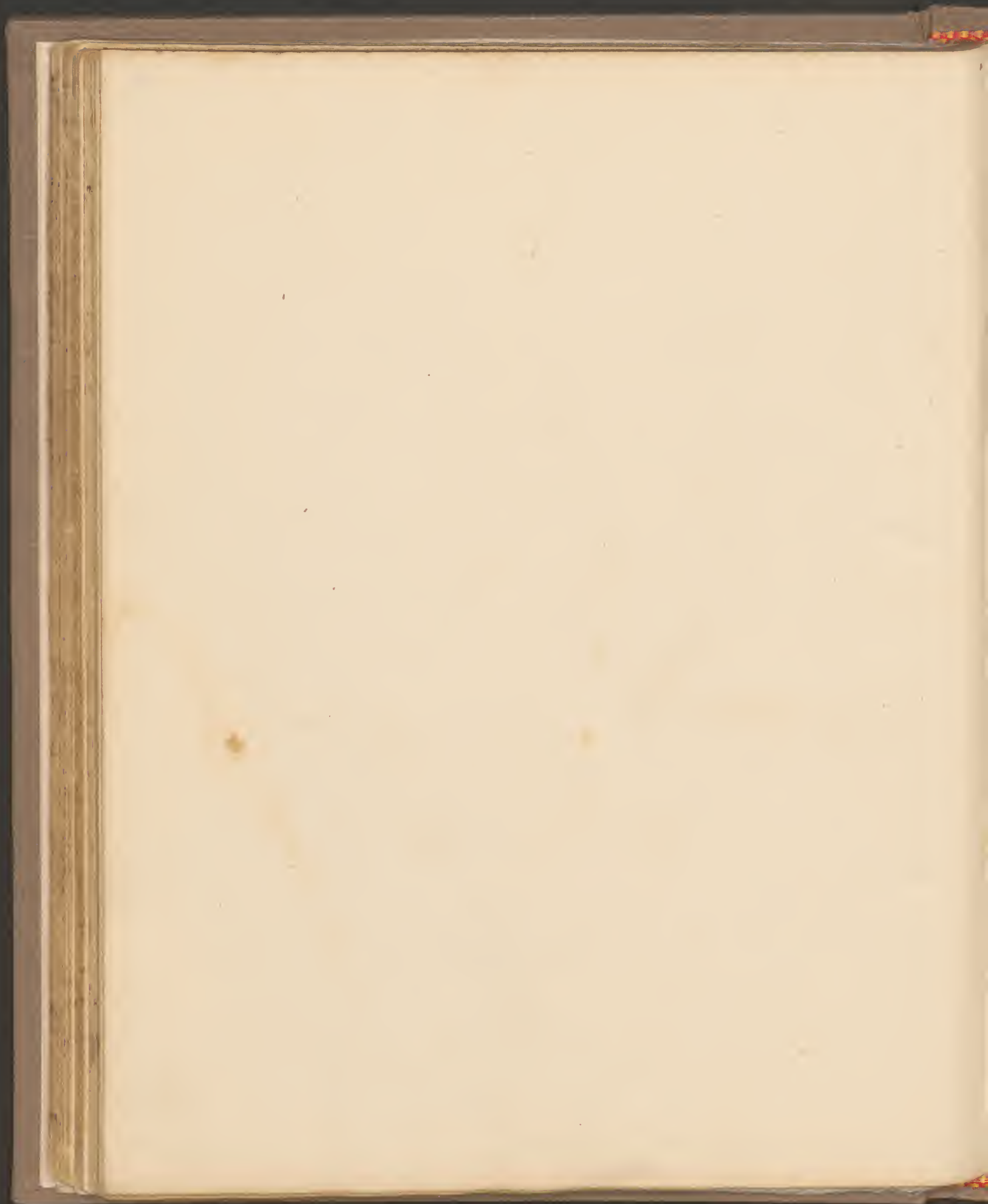




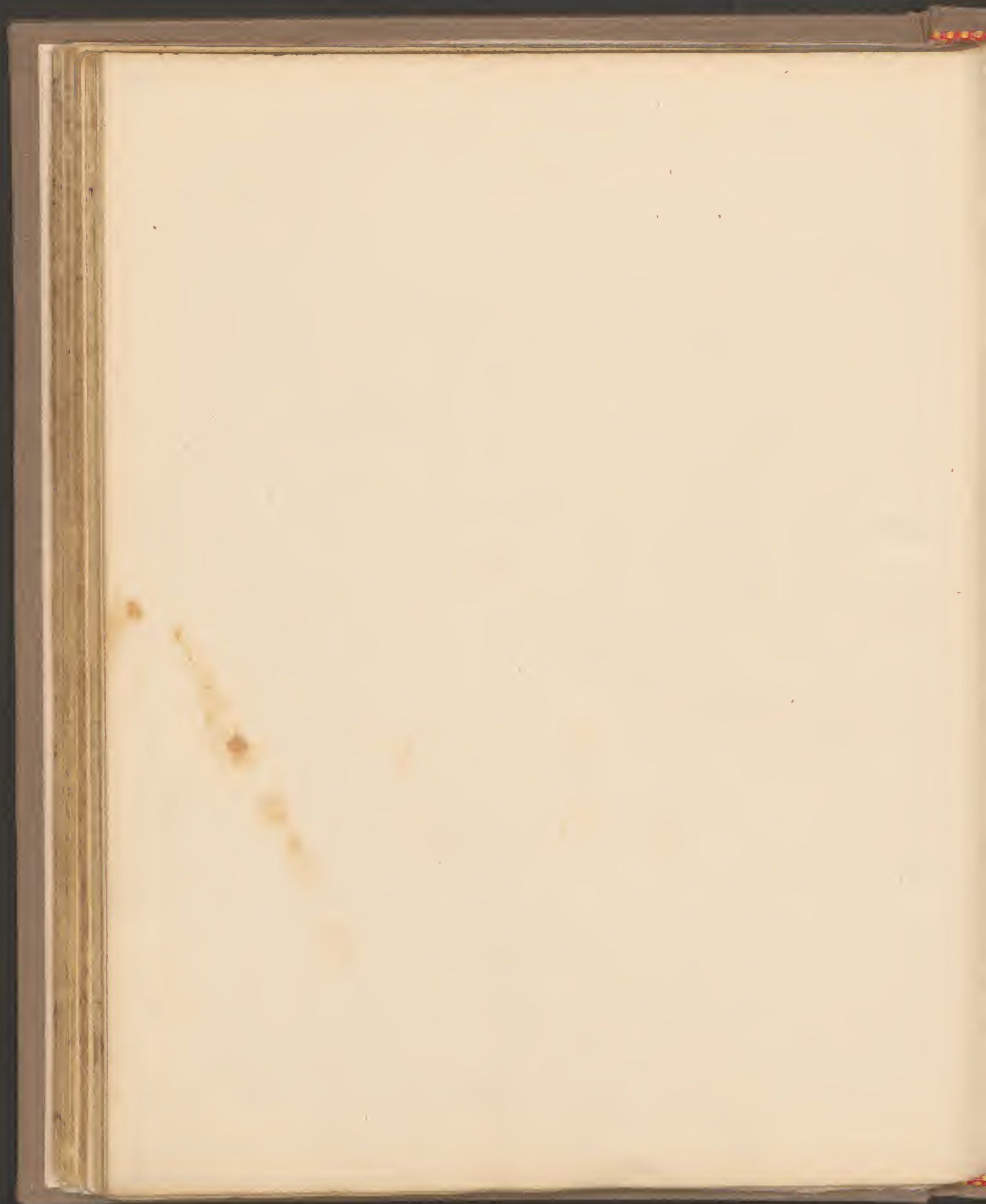




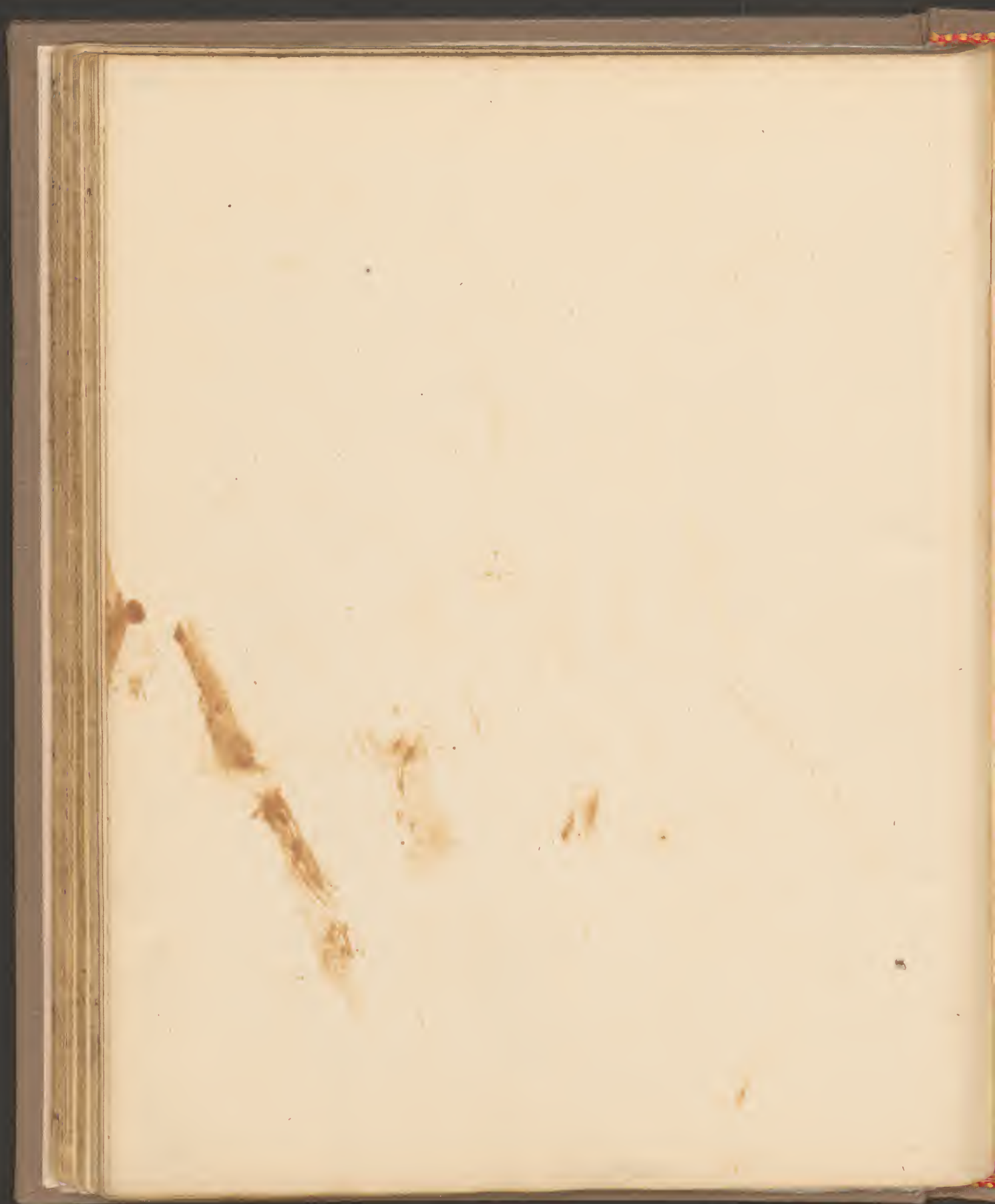












Tuition of Latin Class. Present.

Absent.

Commenced with ~~to~~ James Hamilton July 2<sup>nd</sup>

He  
Hyes  
Hue  
Hink

Tuition of  
Latin Class.

Hyes

Hue

Hink

(Hue)

ar sand

Clavins

rank

Hamilton

Hamilton

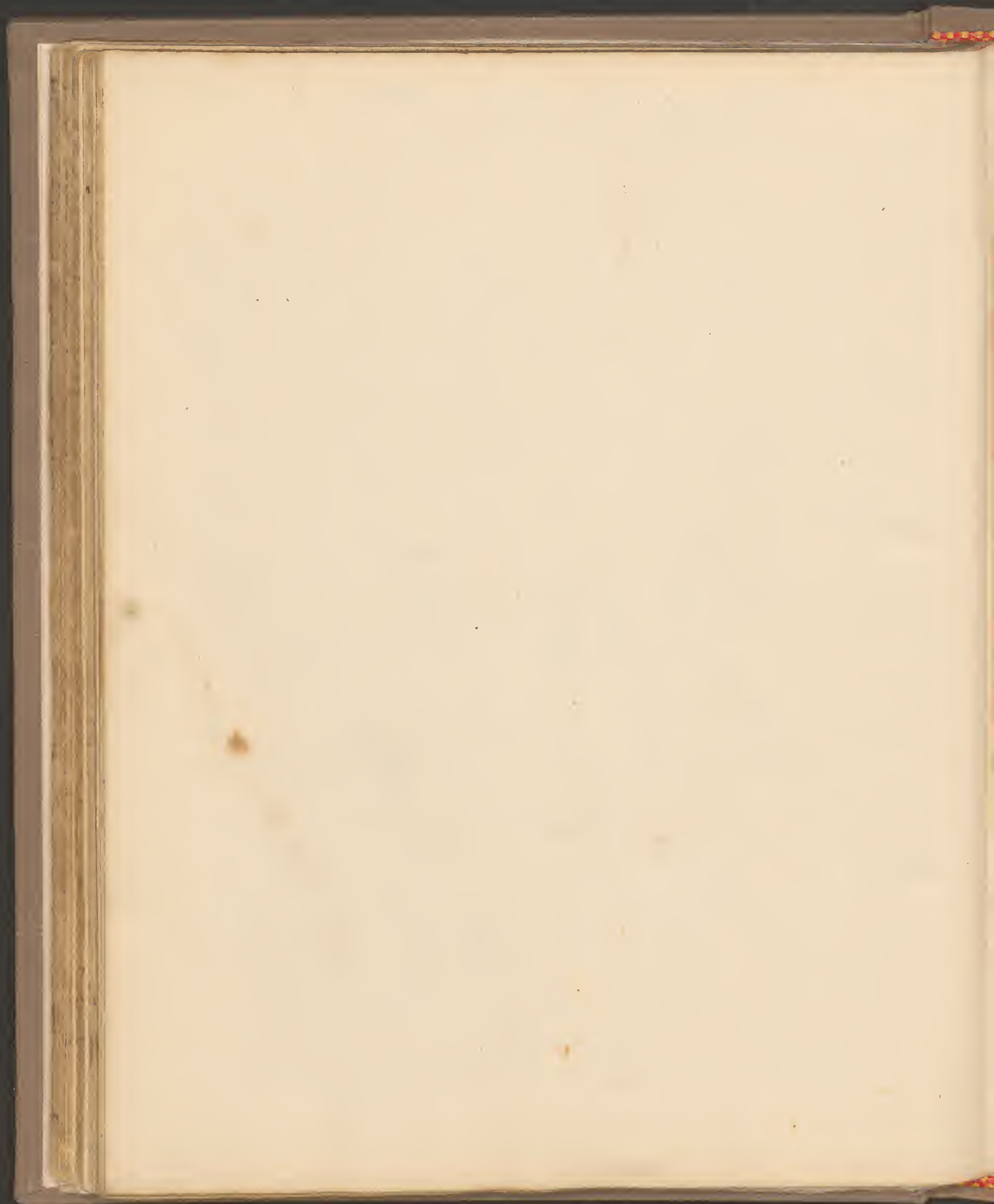
Could we but climb  
where roses grow

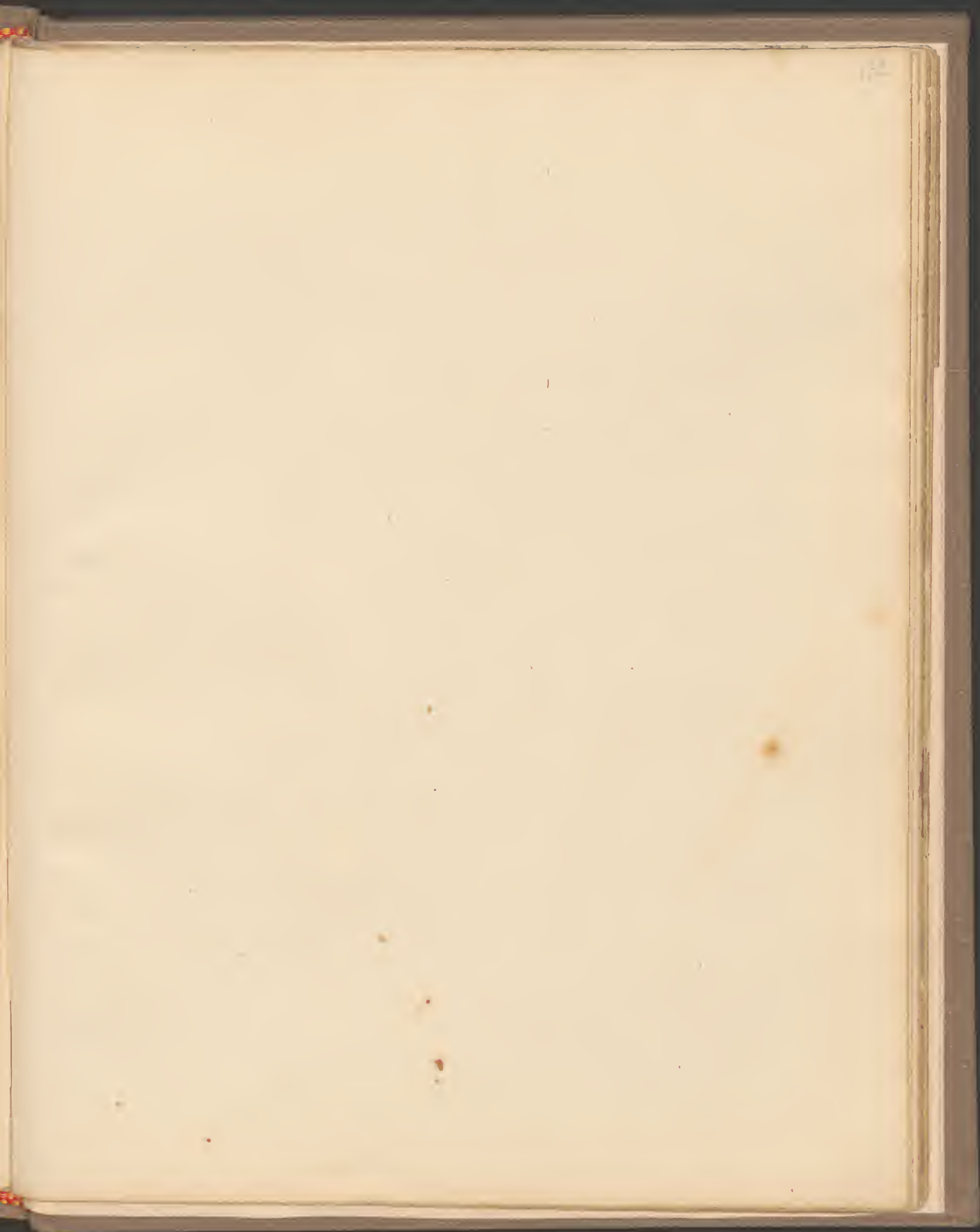
raples. Tappax

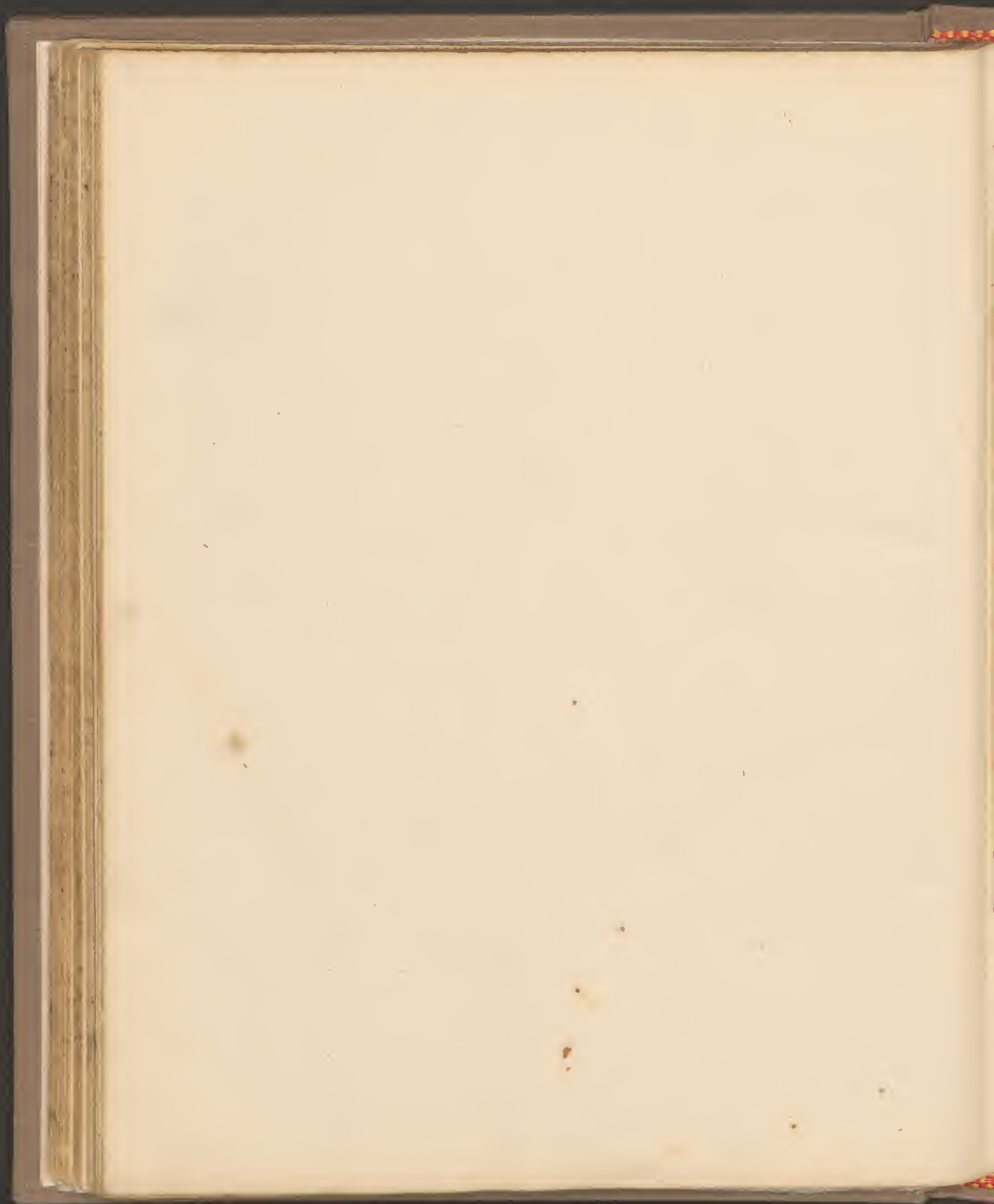
raples Tappax  
Kupbe

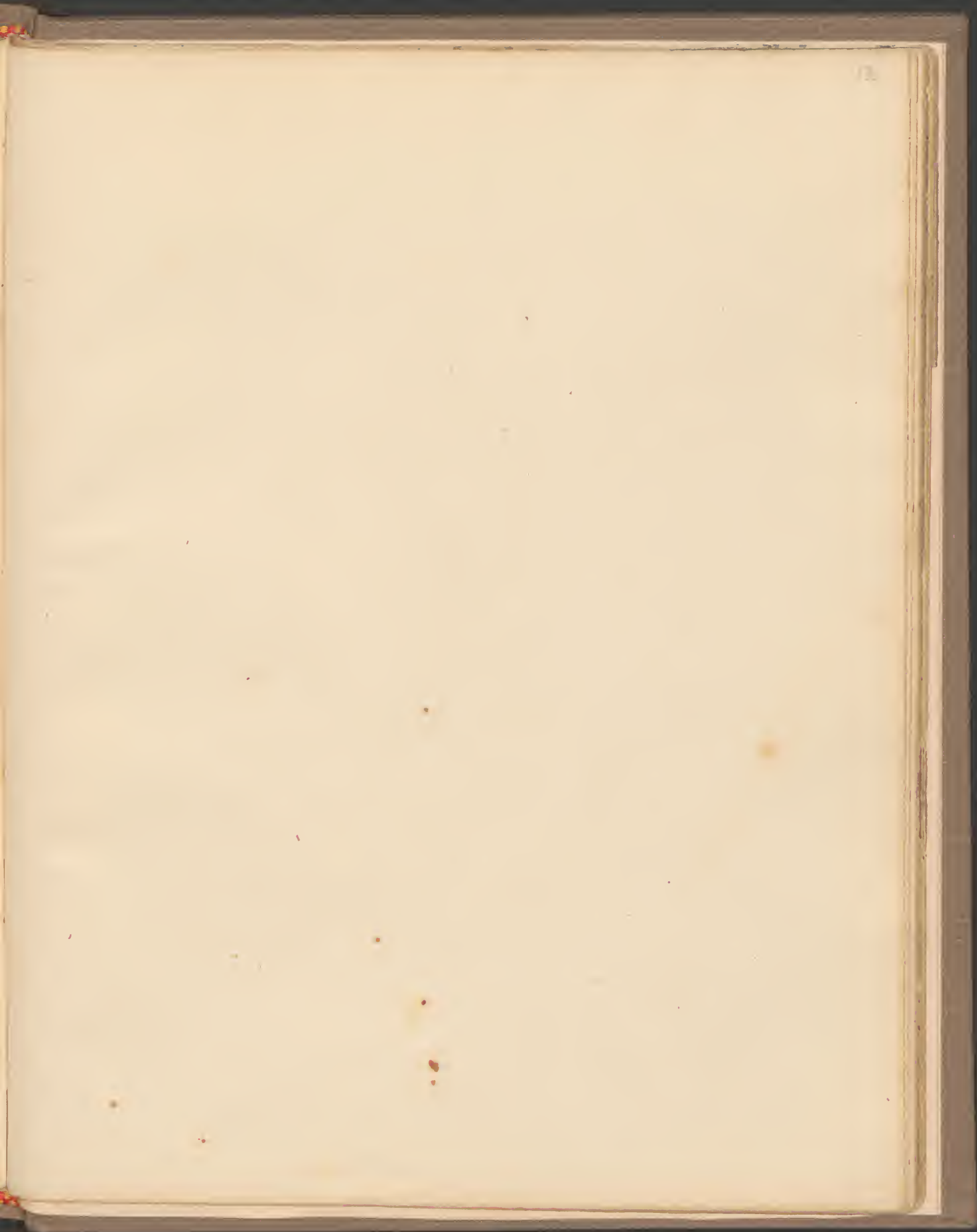
*[Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

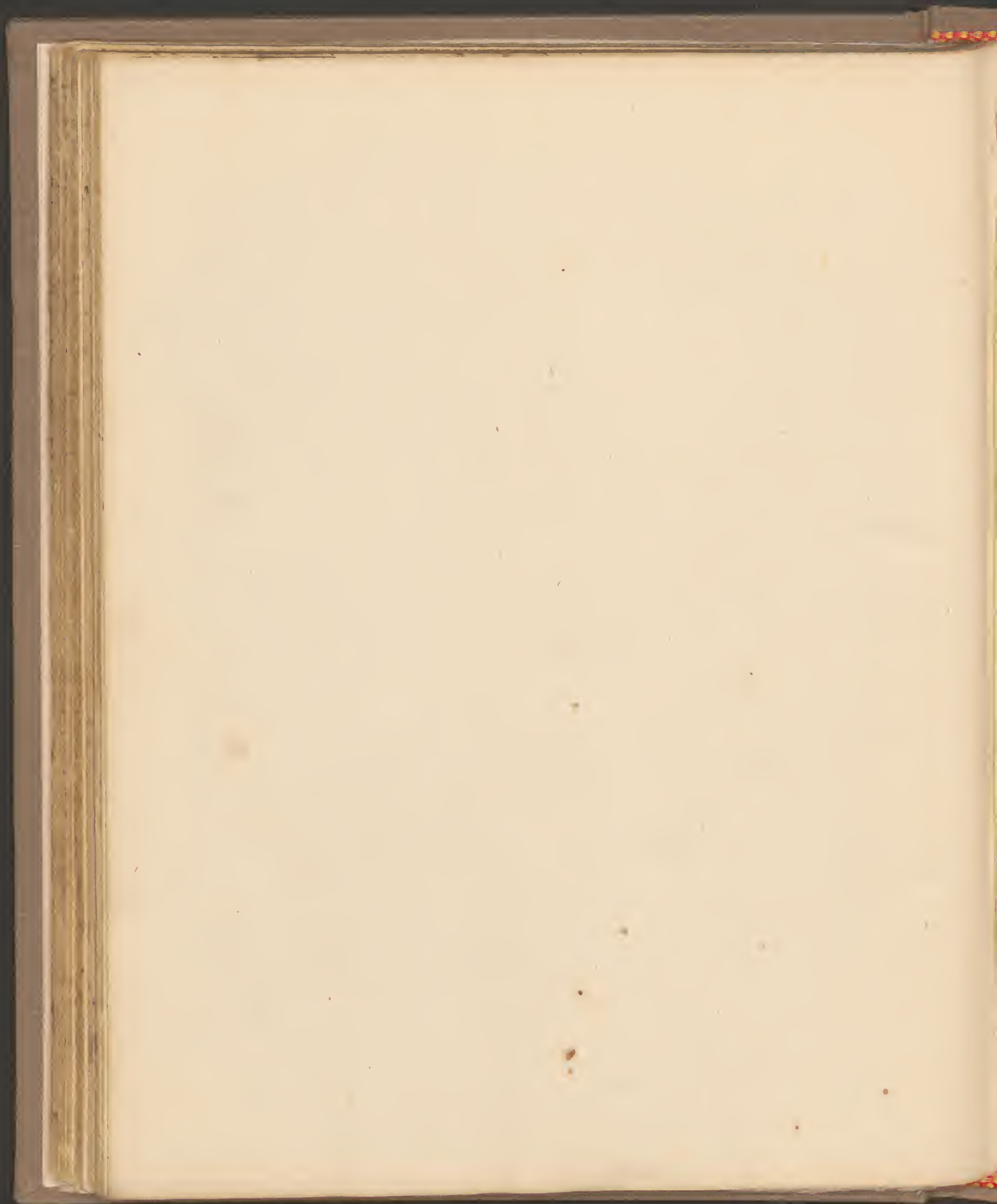




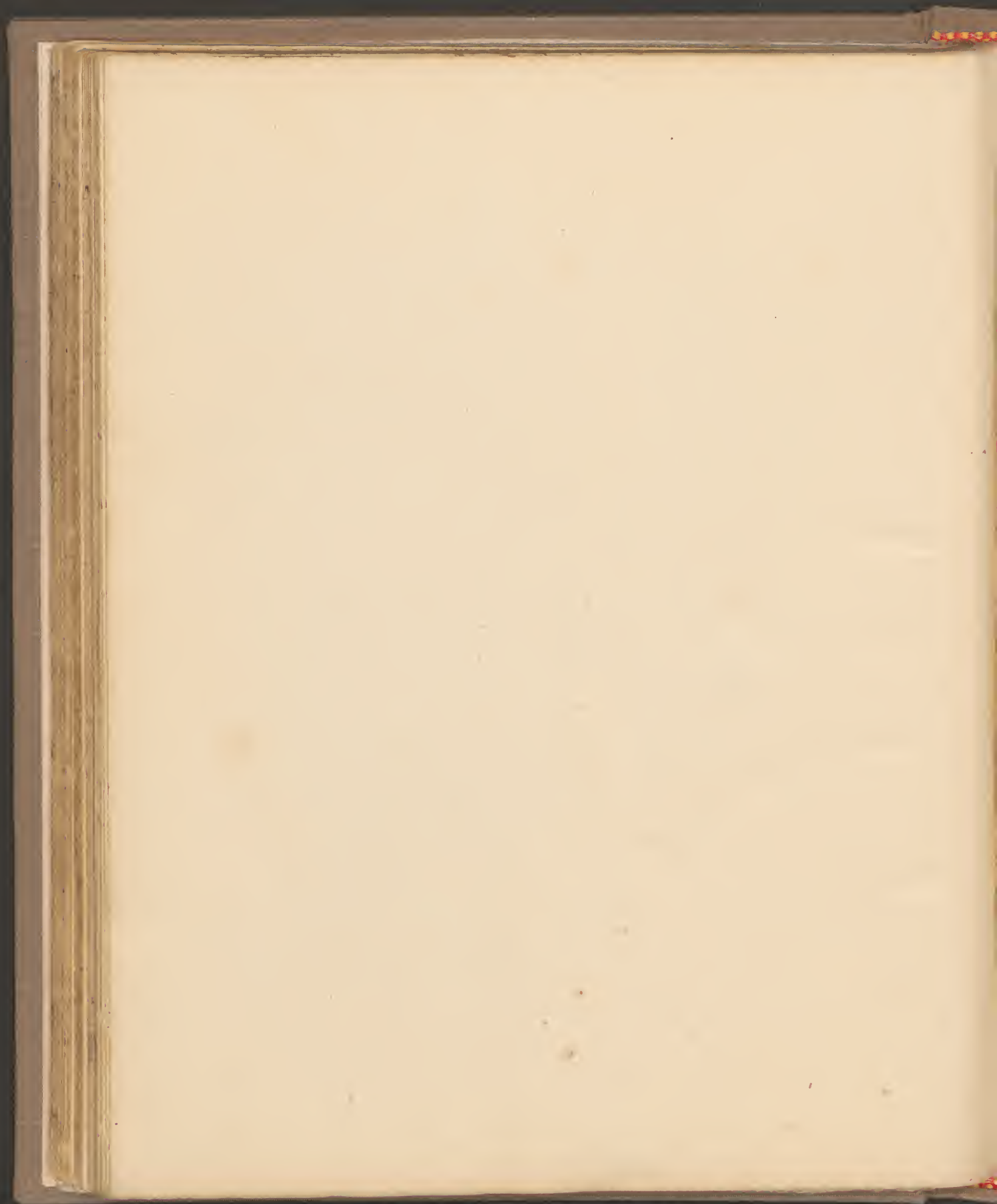




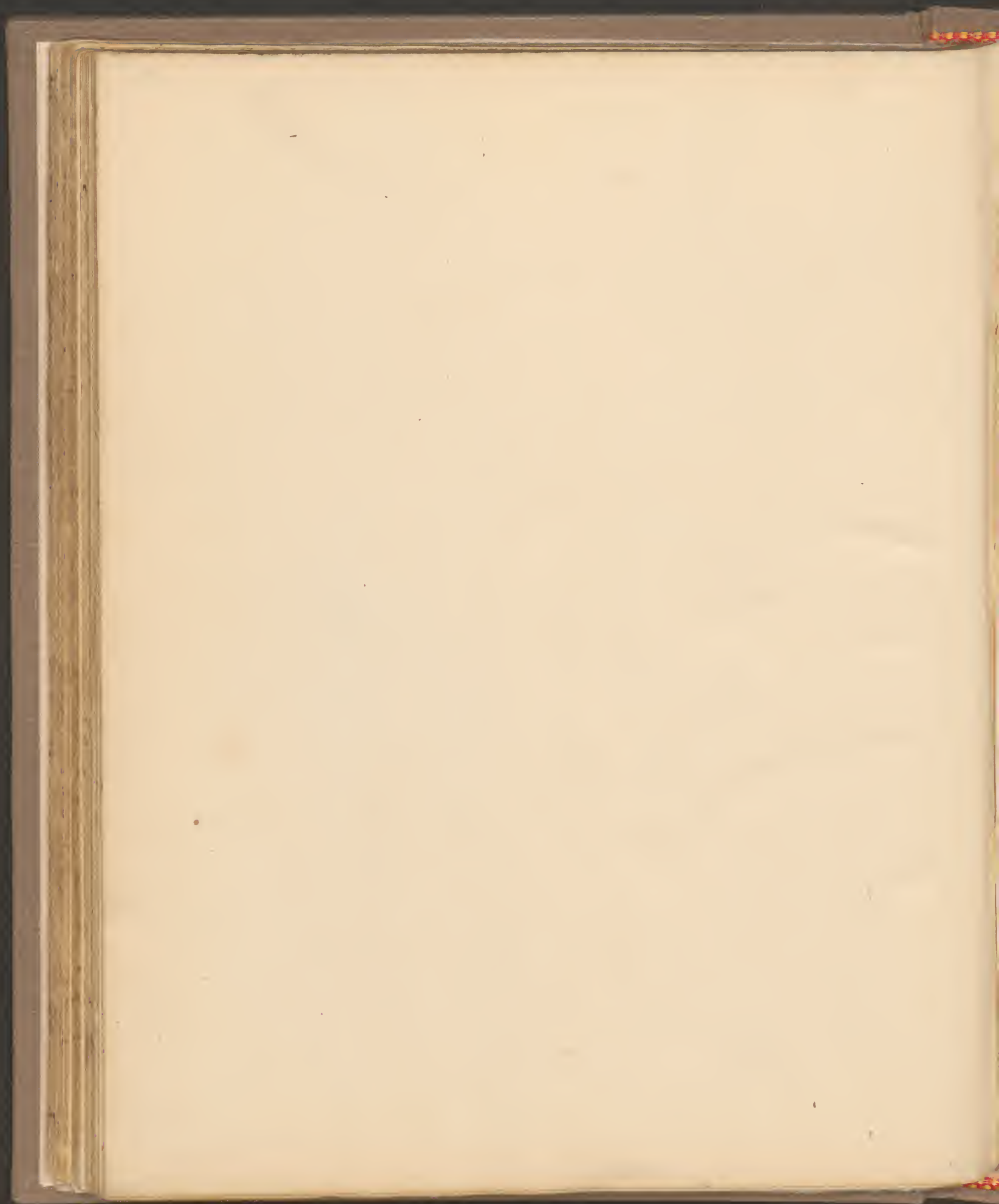


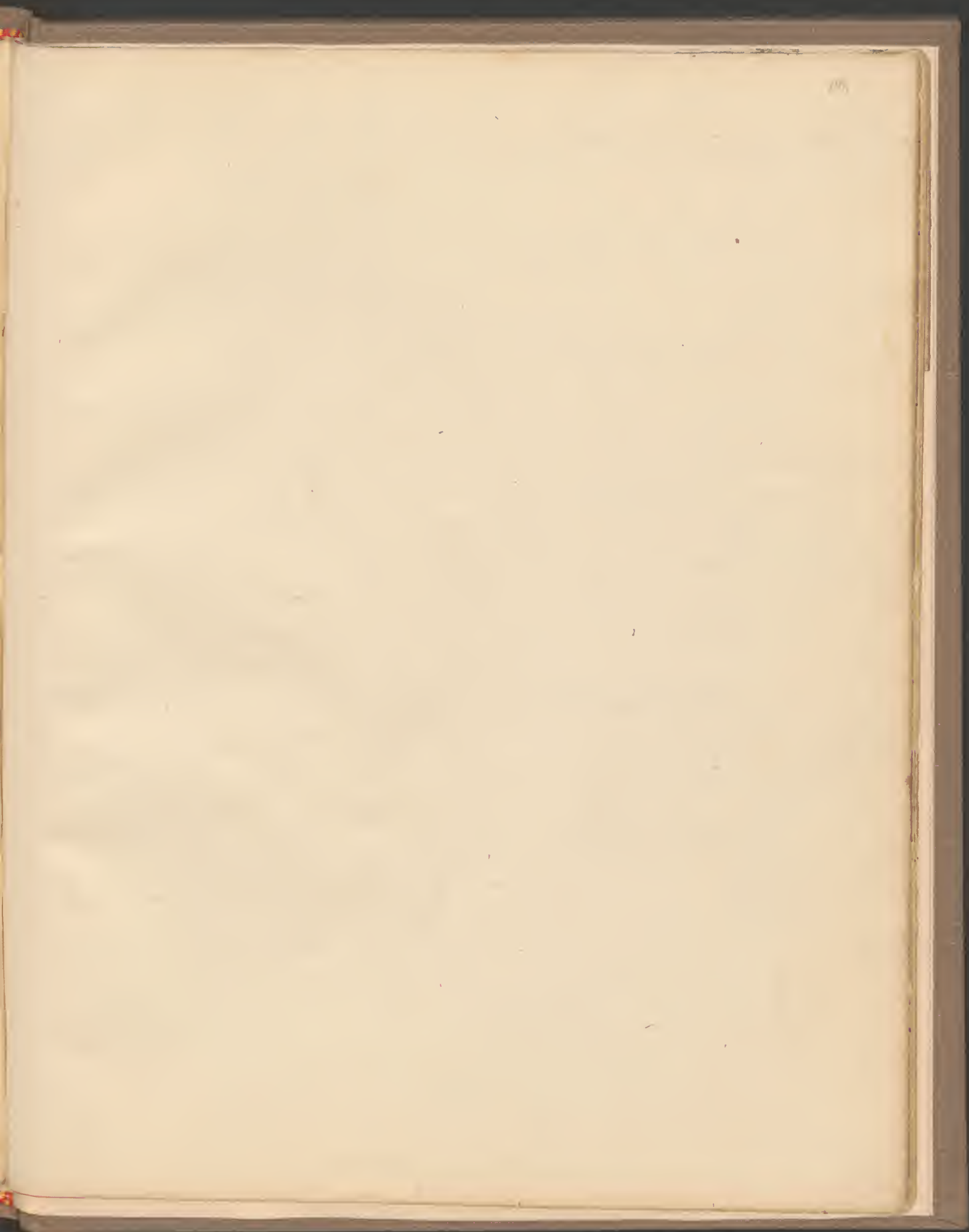


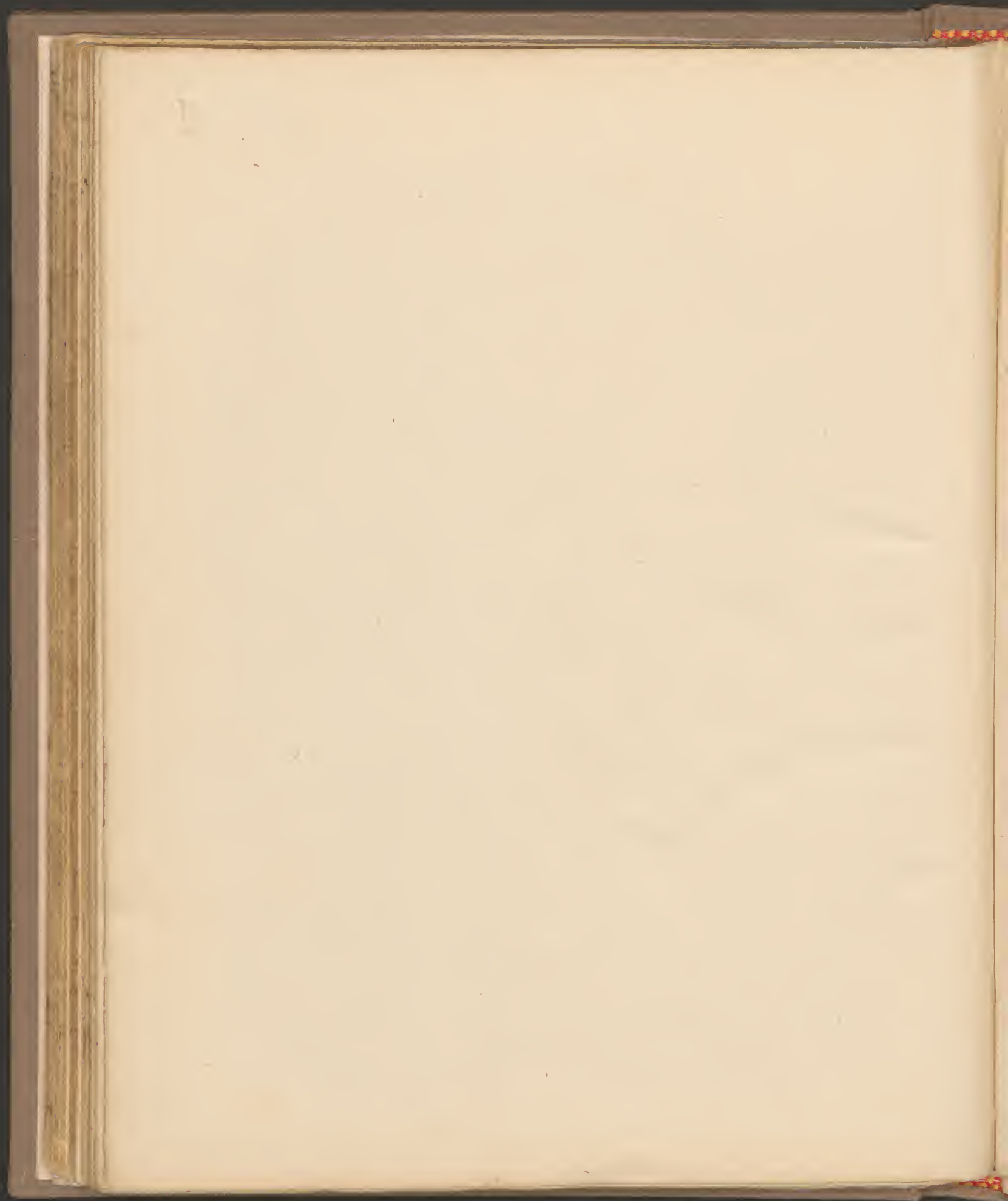












*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

first 2 wks after his birth,

## The Ladies who called on Frank, Monica & Carolyn

- 1<sup>st</sup> Mrs Long who wanted to drop him. Mrs Baven, Miss Nellie Baven with her doll
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Mrs Wright. Aunt, Bigland.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> " Buckner. Mrs Rev. Stevenson.
- 4<sup>th</sup> " Hamilton (his grandma). Mrs David Muncie.
- 5<sup>th</sup> " Dr Garton. Mrs Gr. H. M. Miller.
- 6<sup>th</sup> " Garrett. Mrs Fred & Fletcher.
- 7<sup>th</sup> Miss Sophie Stewart. Mrs A. P. Tyler.
- 8<sup>th</sup> " Alexina " Miss Sarah & Martha Hamilton (Aunts)
- 9<sup>th</sup> " M<sup>c</sup> Coat. Mrs Carmichael, & M<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Farland.
- 10<sup>th</sup> " Matty Edgar. " Whinnright.
- 11<sup>th</sup> " Lowe. " M<sup>c</sup> Coat & Miss Penny <sup>Andy</sup> H.
- 12<sup>th</sup> " Small. " W<sup>m</sup> Wallace.
- 13<sup>th</sup> Miss Louisa Ham. Miss Florence Stewart.
- 14<sup>th</sup> " Stewart. " Margt Dolan.
- 15<sup>th</sup> Miss Emily Stewart.

## The Gentlemen.

- 1<sup>st</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Stewart.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Professor Murray.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Stewart & family.
- 4<sup>th</sup> Frank & W<sup>m</sup> Hamilton (his uncle).
- 5<sup>th</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Wallace.
- 6<sup>th</sup> Dr Garton.



*Plumula, Abolito, spum. tres*



on the  
Barn: Pick

to the

of the  
Montage

to the

for the

to be

to be

Fish  
Barn

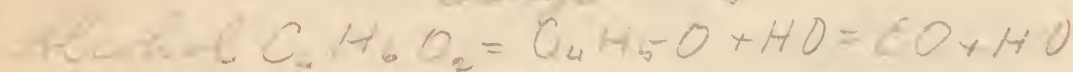
And I hereby  
do hereby certify  
that the within  
the said Academy  
of  
Pennsylvania is a  
member  
the degree of  
Doctor of  
the  
University of  
the  
County of  
the year of 1851

## Sugarcane

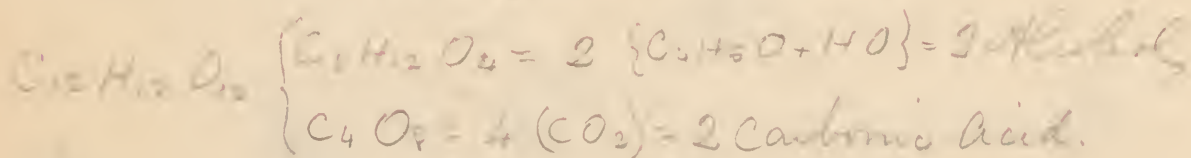
Starch  $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$       Same Sugar  $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$

Isapa Sugar  $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$

Ethyl  $C_4H_5$



## Alcohol fermentation



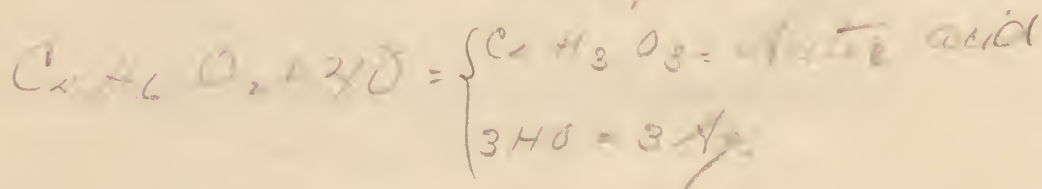
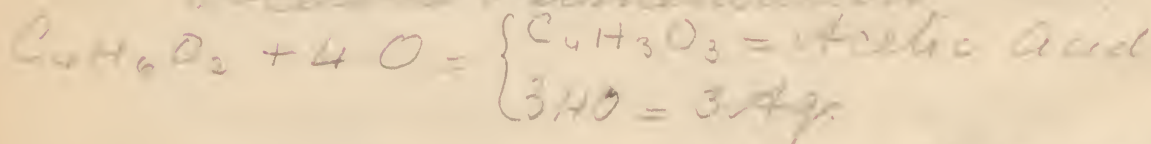
## Etherification

Sulphuric acid acting on



Yields  $HO$  and leaves  $C_4H_5O = CO$ . Ether.

## Acetic fermentation



15

7 days.



1<sup>st</sup> Lungs

Harmon

651

10

Septuaginta

Abdominal { Muscles, cavity  
                  { Uterus.

Treatment in Typhus  
A Simple.

in the 1<sup>st</sup> Depression

Emetics and Eupatorium Perfol.  
bal grs X to XV  
50 grj to 11 q 3 or 4 hrs

2<sup>nd</sup> Excitation.

Cold water to the surface  
Ice to the mouth  
Bladder & Ice to the head.  
Saline effervescent draughts.  
Lpts in Dulcis in Ant &c

3<sup>rd</sup> Collapse

Wine whey and vol. Mixture.  
Castor oil and Lpts. Ferrib.  
Sampson's Tonic Opium and Blister  
Broun's Porter, Ale & Brown Stout

4<sup>th</sup> Inflammation

Abstain from all the food to remove local  
inflammation & the peculiar platform  
in the local depletion and blister of

necrosis

5<sup>th</sup> Inflammation

Hot salt bath followed by dry heat  
and Rubefacients to excite the extreme  
vessels.

103

B

324

40



5- Varieties of Quaternary Intermittent  
springs

Days  $\frac{12}{P}$   $\frac{2}{P}$   $\frac{4}{P}$   $\frac{6}{P}$   $\frac{7}{P}$

Days  $\frac{1}{P}$   $\frac{2}{P}$   $\frac{3}{P}$   $\frac{4}{P}$   $\frac{5}{P}$   $\frac{6}{P}$   $\frac{7}{P}$

Days  $\frac{1}{P}$   $\frac{2}{P}$   $\frac{3}{P}$   $\frac{4}{P}$   $\frac{5}{P}$   $\frac{6}{P}$   $\frac{7}{P}$

George M. Davis  
James Jones Esq.

Days  $\frac{1}{P}$   $\frac{2}{P}$   $\frac{3}{P}$   $\frac{4}{P}$   $\frac{5}{P}$   $\frac{6}{P}$   $\frac{7}{P}$

Days  $\frac{1}{P}$   $\frac{2}{P}$   $\frac{3}{P}$   $\frac{4}{P}$   $\frac{5}{P}$   $\frac{6}{P}$   $\frac{7}{P}$

Days  $\frac{1}{P}$   $\frac{2}{P}$   $\frac{3}{P}$   $\frac{4}{P}$   $\frac{5}{P}$   $\frac{6}{P}$   $\frac{7}{P}$



175  
e  
924  
v. 10



